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FIRST MOVE.

DRIVE AGAINST PEKING.

NATIONALIST PREPARATIONS.

Troops Ordered To Proceed To Northern Front.

BROTHERLY FEELING BETWEEN FENG AND CHIANG CONTINUES.

No matter what opinion as to their chances may be, the Nationalist federation has made the first preparatory moves towards another drive against the Peking Government. Steamers have been requisitioned for transport service and troops have been given marching orders to proceed to the North China front.

That Peking's intention is to deal with Shansi province first and then concentrate on resistance to the Nationalist allies is evident from a series of reports given below.

As further evidence of their brotherly feeling, the "Christian General" is stated to have presented a thousand fur coats and two hundred ponies to Chiang Kai-shek, presumably for war service.

SHANSI OFFENSIVE.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Mr. A. H. F. Edwards (acting Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs) is returning to Tientsin on Thursday afternoon on board the s.s. "Coblentz".
The Shanghai "Evening News" states that developments of the Nationalist conference at Kai-feng and confidence in the successful issue of the new offensive against the Peking Government have decided the Nationalist Government to refuse to continue the negotiations with Mr. Edwards on the proposals he advanced for a joint tariff conference.—Reuter.

What Is Inferred.
[Note: The Nationalists, although not registering strong opposition to the appointment of Mr. Edwards, maintain that they have not "recognised" him. Popular opinion is that Mr. Edwards proposed a joint tariff conference whereby both the Peking and the Nationalist Government might be satisfied in the disposal of Customs surpluses. Chiang Kai-shek went to Kai-feng to see his ally, the "Christian General," and they are reported to have decided on concrete plans for renewal of the offensive against Peking. It is this new offensive which the "Evening News" suggests as having caused the Nationalists to prefer a possible delay to their receiving a share of the Customs surplus, because they think that they will soon, by combined efforts, be able to subjugate Peking—and then take all the surplus.]

Warlike Preparations.
Shanghai, Yesterday.
Movements of Nationalist troops along the lower course of the Yangtze River appear to indicate that the Nationalist Government is preparing for renewal of their expedition against the armies of the Peking Government in North China.
It has been reported that a number of steamers owned by Chinese have been commandeered by the Nationalist military for the purpose of transport movements necessitated by renewal of the offensive.—British Naval Wireless.

What Happened Before.
[Note: The number of Nationalist units at the front up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is comparatively small, many detachments having been withdrawn to Nanking and other Yangtze points to cope with developments in the Nationalist fold. It is presumed that some of these detachments will now be sent up the Railway again to intensify the campaign.]

Following the Railways.
Considerable importance is attached to the conference at Kai-feng which concluded with Feng Yu-shiang's presenting Chiang Kai-shek with a thousand fur coats and two hundred "special" ponies for use as chargers.
The "Christian General" is reported to have ordered several of his divisions to the south of Chihli province for operations up the Peking-Hankow Railway. Chiang Kai-shek has given orders to the commanders of his three army groups to assemble along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway for an advance into Shantung province.

Armoured Trains & Planes.
Attacks by either the "Christian General's" Kuominchun or

Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists will have the effect of drawing out the Peking units to defences on a long front.

To prevent such a possibility, the Peking leaders have suddenly attacked again in the north of Shansi province, the ruler of this (General Yen Hsi-shan) being an ally of the Nationalists.

General Chang Hsueh-liang (the son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin) is stated by the "Kung Sheung Yat Po" to have ordered a division of Manchurian troops, his armoured train corps and his air force to mobilise for action in Shansi.

Split With Canton's Ally.
General Yen Hsi-shan is alleged to be seriously perturbed because of Peking's new offensive against him. One overnight cable goes so far as to say that his family has already arrived at Shanghai, ostensibly for safety. He has called the "Christian General" and Chiang Kai-shek asking them to attack immediately so as to relieve the pressure on him.

According to a Chinese source, Chiang Kai-shek intends to order General Pei Chung-hsi to transfer a part of his command, all the way up to Shansi, to assist Yen Hsi-shan. It is predicted that such an order will widen the breach between Chiang Kai-shek and Pei Chung-hsi. The latter is an ally of Canton and is now operating in Hunan province, in the south of Central China, independently of Nanking.

Then and Now.
Experts differ as to the outcome of this new offensive by the Nationalist federation against Peking. Some think that the Nationalists will win with ease. The "Evening News" report points to confidence in the Nationalist camp. Last summer, the Nanking army advanced to 400 miles south of Peking; after losing all their gains, the Nationalist forces are now near the most northerly point they ever reached.

Not so the "Christian General." He has been fighting consistently and gaining until his vanguard was within 300 miles of Peking. Then a supposed revolt in his rear caused him to withdraw.

REDS FORCED OUT.

Impossible To Carry On At Shanghai.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Extremists, agitators and Communist agents are preparing to leave Shanghai for Moscow. They are finding it impossible to carry on with their activities because many raids have been made on them in the International Settlement, the French Concession and in Chinese territory.—British Naval Wireless.

CONSIDERABLE STIR.

Nationalist Politicians Now On Tour.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.
A considerable stir was created in Chinese Nationalist circles following the receipt of cables from India stating that the British authorities in India have refused to grant permission to the

OUTLAW SHEIKH.

Bandits Cross Iraq Border.

THREAT TO KOWEIT.

British Flying Officer Killed In Operations.

Basra, Yesterday.
The arrival of a messenger with a request for permission to trade otherwise the Bedouin would take what they required at the edge of the sword has shifted the scene of Feisal Eddowish's exploits to Koweit, in the north-west corner of the Persian Gulf, which is now threatened by the outlaw sheikh with 600 Wahabi Camelers.

The messenger was sent back by the Sultan of Koweit, who defied the raiders, and as the Sultan is subsidised by Britain, H.M.S. "Emerald," which bombarded Nanking in March last, arrived at Koweit, where the population is under arms. Meanwhile 2,000 Akhwan warriors crossed the Iraq border on February 20 and attacked an encampment at Jowarin, 60 miles south-west of Basra. The Akhwans lost 60 dead and 200 wounded. The Jowarin casualties were heavier and they lost all their cattle. Air Force machines from the base at Ur caught up and bombed, and severely punished the Akhwans. Flying Officer Rolf Jackson crashed in the desert and was killed in the course of operations.—Reuter.

CHEAPER RATES.

London, Yesterday.
The Postmaster General fore-shadowed a reduction in the rates of the trans-Atlantic telephone in a speech made in London this afternoon. He said a cheap service was not yet possible but he hoped it might be found possible to reduce the rate in the near future.—British Wireless Service.

Chinese Nationalist diplomatic commission to visit India.

The commission which departed from Shanghai on Jan. 25 is composed of Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sun Fo, former Minister of Finance, and Mr. Hu Han-min, former chief of the Kuomintang political party. It is now travelling on the Dollar round-the-world steamer, "President Wilson," but intends to disembark at Colombo, thence travel overland across India, Afghanistan, Persia, Palestine, and Turkey; thence to Europe and the United States.

Nationalists Retire.

The Nationalist Government officials here are reticent regarding reports from Indian Governmental circles, but it was learned that immediately following the announcement that the Chinese commission intended visiting India, the British authorities here made an official inquiry regarding the purpose of the trip to India, stating that the British authorities both in India and Downing Street are apprehensive regarding the possible effect of the Chinese visit upon the Indian Nationalist movement, especially at this time when the British statutory commission that is visiting India is causing widespread discussions and pro-independence agitation.

Much Made of Incident.

The Nationalist Government here has not received advice from their commission regarding the official reasons for not visiting India, except a cable from Dr. C. C. Wu stating that the itinerary was suddenly changed and the party is going direct to Egypt, thence to Palestine, Turkey, Europe and America. The telegrams received from the Indian Nationalist circles including newspapers are expressing indignation, alleging that the British authorities became apprehensive following the attempt of the Chinese communists to assassinate Dr. C. C. Wu while the party was visiting Singapore last week.

Both the Chinese and Japanese papers are making much of the incident, the Japanese stating that the British action in barring the Chinese party from India is likely to lend emphasis to the Pan-Asiatic movement. They call attention to the fact that the Chinese commission was not interfered with while visiting the Philippines.—"Chicago Tribune" Service.

RULES OF THE SEA.

Maritime Law Anomalies.

SENATOR BORAH.

Senate Resolution Urging Codification Of Law.

Washington, Yesterday.
Declaring that the present chaotic state of maritime law constitutes an incentive to great naval armaments, Senator Borah tabled in the Senate a resolution urging the re-statement and codification of the laws governing the conduct of belligerents, and neutrals at sea in wartime.



SEN. WILLIAM BORAH

The resolution declares that the leading maritime powers owe it to the cause of peace to effect such a re-statement prior to the meeting of the disarmament conference in 1931. Under the present conditions the seas are subject to no definite rules except force, and commerce to no ultimate protection except battle fleet.—Reuter.

Statements made by prisoners when first charged were read. The first prisoner said "I did not commit the robbery." Second prisoner said, "I came from Ping Hoi, I did not commit a robbery. My boat left Ping Hoi on January 25. When we arrived at Pu Tai-an the boat began leaking. I and another man then hired a boat." Third prisoner said "I did not commit a robbery." Fourth prisoner said "I am a native of Pu Tai-an. My father, my two elder brothers and I work on a fishing junk. On the night in question I was the only person on board the boat and I was sleeping. The boat was on the beach. Some men came and pushed the boat into the water. They spoke Hakka dialect and I did not understand them very well. They said they wanted the boat to convey pigs. I refused and they struck me. I am a fisherman. I did not commit a robbery."

LATE EARL OXFORD.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

London, Yesterday.
A memorial service was held to-day in Westminster Abbey for the late Earl of Oxford. The

FINE TO CLOUDY.

N.E. or variable winds, light, fine to cloudy, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The anticyclone is now shown as a belt of high pressure extending from South China to the Bonins. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy and has moderated over the China Sea.

Duke of York represented the King and the Prince of Wales was also represented.

All countries of the world through their Ambassadors or Ministers paid their homage to the late statesman. Particularly noticed was the presence of German Ambassador. Most of the members of the Cabinet including Mr. Baldwin and all the leaders of political life, irrespective of party, mourned the country's loss. The service, which was of an impressive nature always associated with the Abbey was a great national and indeed international tribute.—British Wireless Service.

SIR MILES LAMPSON.

LEFT FOR MACAO THIS MORNING.

RECEPTION PROGRAMME.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister at Peking, who is on a visit to Hong Kong, left for Macao this morning on board H.M.S. "Tarantula." He was expected to arrive at noon and, after a brief tour of the Portuguese Colony, was to attend a private luncheon at Government House as the guest of H.E. Senhor Artur Tasmagani da Sousa Barbosa.

At 4 p.m. Sir Miles will visit Camoens's Grotto where he will pay respects to the Portuguese national bard. Tea will be served at Government House where the Governor of Macao has invited the small British community to meet Sir Miles.

Sir Miles will be entertained by the Chinese community at a reception at 6 p.m. in the Hotel Rhydra. An official banquet will be given in Government House at half-past eight and Sir Miles leaves for Canton at eight to-morrow morning.

7 YEARS' HARD.

Sequel To Robbery On Junk.

3 MEN SENTENCED.

Excused Cat In Absence Of Violence.

Three of the four prisoners charged with robbery of cargo and valuables from a junk which they were alleged to have taken possession of near Fu Tau Mun pass on January 25 were found guilty at the Criminal Sessions this morning and sentenced to seven years' hard labour. The fourth prisoner was found not guilty and was discharged.

The Chief Justice said he did not impose the "cat" as no violence to the men on the captured junk had been proved.

Police Evidence.

At the continuance of the case this morning, evidence was given by police officers who took part in the chase of the robbers ashore (including Inspector Murphy, who was in charge of the police party). Questioned by His Lordship as to the part played by the fourth prisoner whose boat had been used by the robbers in the transference of the cargo of pigs, etc., from the captured junk and who was taken to the scene later by the police, witnesses said that he remained in the boat whilst the police landed and pursued the robbers. He had opportunity to escape if he had so wished.

Statements made by prisoners when first charged were read. The first prisoner said "I did not commit the robbery." Second prisoner said, "I came from Ping Hoi, I did not commit a robbery. My boat left Ping Hoi on January 25. When we arrived at Pu Tai-an the boat began leaking. I and another man then hired a boat." Third prisoner said "I did not commit a robbery." Fourth prisoner said "I am a native of Pu Tai-an. My father, my two elder brothers and I work on a fishing junk. On the night in question I was the only person on board the boat and I was sleeping. The boat was on the beach. Some men came and pushed the boat into the water. They spoke Hakka dialect and I did not understand them very well. They said they wanted the boat to convey pigs. I refused and they struck me. I am a fisherman. I did not commit a robbery."

Didn't Mind Prison.

At the Magistrate's, the first prisoner said "I have nothing much to say. I do not mind being sent to prison." The second and third prisoners made no statement. The fourth prisoner made a long statement amplifying his previous statement, stating that the robbers forced him to fetch his father to help with the transfer of the pigs. They then went to the junk and the pigs were taken off and he was forced to take them to Shaikwan where the pigs were landed and sold and prisoner was given some money. He was told to keep his mouth closed or he would be killed. As he was on his way back to the boat he was stopped by a Chinese detective who took him to the Police Station where he made a full statement and subsequently did everything he could to help the police.

His Lordship commented that fourth prisoner had been extraordinarily consistent in his story right from the beginning and in this connection he reminded the jury that a statement made immediately after arrest, carried more weight than one made afterwards.

Prisoners then made statements bearing out their previous ones. His Lordship then summed up and the jury returned their verdict.

OPIMUM POISONING.

Suffering from opium poisoning stated to have been self-administered, a Chinese was yesterday removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital from No. 244, Reclamation Street, Yaumatei.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 8/0 3/16.

MARKET STALLS.

Rents To Be Levelled Up.

FOOD PRICES QUESTION.

Mr. Braga On The Evil Of Sub-Letting.

Following the presentation to the Board of the report of the Committee formed to enquire into the readjustment of market stall rents, Mr. J. P. Braga, at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, opposed the report which, however, was adopted with only Mr. Braga as dissident.

The report of the Committee was as follows:—

The report of the Committee suggested readjustment of market stall rents was as follows:—We, the Members of the Committee appointed by the Board on November 29, 1927, to inquire into the question of the readjustment of the rents of market stalls, have the honour to report to the Board as follows:—

1.—We have examined a list of the rents at present being paid in the various markets.

2.—The following markets, which have been long established, show wide variations in the rents paid for stalls selling the same commodity:—Central, Western, Saiyungpun, Wanchai, Saiwanho, Shaikwan, Sheklongtsui, Aberdeen, Yaumatei, Tsimshatsui, Reclamation Street, Reclamation Street (poultry) and Mongkok-tsui.

3.—Such variations are due to a variety of causes, many of which are obvious. We confine our recommendations to these markets and exclude the newer markets as we consider that such variations as exist in them, rest on a true economic basis.

4.—We agree that a readjustment is required in these old established markets and consider that the scheme of readjustment which we propose affords no reason for an increase in prices in the stalls affected and is unlikely to cause any such increase.

5.—Each market has been treated separately. The average rental paid by the stalls selling one commodity in one market has been calculated and this average has been taken as the minimum rental for stalls in that market selling that commodity. All rentals below this average have been raised to the average figure; and all rentals above the average have been left undisturbed. In most cases the latter are the most recent figures obtained at open auction and they rest therefore on an economic basis.

\$10 A Month Minimum.

For example in the Central Market the rents paid for Stalls selling Pork range from \$1 a month to \$38.60 and calculations show that the average is \$10 a month. All stalls paying less than \$10 a month will, if our scheme is adopted, be called upon to pay \$10 a month or surrender the stalls for auction, while all paying \$10, \$12 or any higher rent will remain unchanged.

6.—In a few cases there were complications which caused this average system to break down. For example fish-tanks are sometimes let with the stalls; or a stall may have been sub-divided; or a stall may be of unusual size compared with others in the same markets. Each of these cases has been specially considered and account taken of the special circumstances in assessing the new rental proposed.

7.—We recommend the adoption of the scheme with effect from 1st July 1928.

Sd. W. J. Carré.
Sd. W. T. So.
Sd. W. Kwong-tin.
Sd. S. C. Ho.

Mr. Braga and "Squeeze."

Mr. Braga spoke as follows:—I understand that after my speech in this Board on November 1 last, three different deputations of persons in the meat trade saw the H. S. D. and offered to refute by actual figures a number of my statements which they considered were made without any knowledge of the subject. They said that meat was cheaper here than in Macao or Shanghai. They stated also that they had absolute proof that the present rise in retail prices was actually less than the great rise in "squeeze" of all sorts at the ports of origin; i.e. the local profits have diminished since the chaos.

GOVT. BEATEN.

Indian Assembly Reverse.

STATUS OF R.I.M.

Means Sought To Enlarge Navy At India's Expense?

New Delhi, Yesterday.
The Assembly by 55 to 54 votes rejected the motion of Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, to refer to a select committee the Naval Discipline Bill conferring a permanent combatant status on the Royal Indian Marine.

The opposition was led by the Swarajist, Mr. Chetty, who alleged the Bill was intended to enlarge the British Navy at the expense of India.—Reuter.

THE DEBATE.

Posts Open To Indians.

Mr. Macworth Young, introducing the Naval Bill pointed out that although at the outset only one-third of the vacancies were offered to Indians, as soon as the Government was assured that qualified Indians were willing to devote themselves to a naval career, an increase in vacancies for Indians would inevitably follow.

With a view to encouraging the recruitment of Indians the Government now proposed that appointments in the executive and engineering branches should be filled competitively by open examination in India and the Government would considerably assist Indian cadets financially.

The debate lasted four hours. The result of the division was received with cheers the Swarajists subsequently withdrawing from the House.—Reuter.

FRENCH PUBLICIST.

DEATH OF M. YVES GUYOT.

Paris, Yesterday.

The death is announced of M. Yves Guyot, the well-known politician, economist and free-trader.—Reuter.

Yves Guyot, was a Republican and publicist. He was Minister of Public Works, 1889-92; political editor of "Le Siècle," 1892-1908. He at one time carried on a campaign against Socialism and was Vice-President of the Société d'Economie Politique and editor of the "Journal des Economistes" since 1909. He was 84 years of age.]

THE B.M.A.

It is understood that the annual meeting of the Hong Kong branch of the B.M.A. was held last evening.

protest against my speech of November 1 is not surprising. What the "actual" figures are which were promised in refutation of my statements remain to be known. I have perused the Special Committee's report and looked in vain for any reference to the statistics promised by the meat dealers.

Meat Dealers' Position.

It will be matter of no surprise to Members if I state that the meat dealers in Hong Kong, while possibly enjoying a certain form of monopoly, do not enjoy any exclusive privilege in the matter of statistics concerning swine and cattle at the principal places of embarkation for export to Hong Kong. The meat dealers' figures at best are ex parte. On the other hand, I am in possession of a statement of prices from a disinterested source which has been compiled with scrupulous care, and goes to show that I am not entirely without any knowledge of the subject.

As to the Special Committee's report itself, I regret to say it is not as illuminating as I had expected it to be. For example, the third paragraph, referring to variations in stall rents, states: "Such variations are due to a variety of causes, many of which are obvious." I may be dense, but I must confess that it would have been much more satisfactory and informative had the report stated what the obvious causes are instead of leaving them to the imagination of readers to conjecture what they may be.

(Continued on page 6.)

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS
of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July 1898 with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measure.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.
1	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Shamshuipo	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY, 27th February, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 5, Armend Building (Ground Floor), Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Large Quantity of

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

Comprising:

Teak, Matstand, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Brass Fire Irons, Curtains, Carpets, Ornate, Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Chairs, Teak Sideboard, Teak Dinner Wagon, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Ice Chest, Teak Bedstead with Box Mattress, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table, Enamelled Bath, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Sunday, the 26th February, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, Feb. 21, 1928.

ON

MONDAY, 27th February, 1928,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of

SILVER and PLATED WARE.

Comprising:—

Prize Cups, Tea Pots, Trays,

Manicure Sets, Inkstands, Dishes,

Vases, Napkin Rings, etc., etc.

Also

Crystal Table Sets

And

Several Pieces of Cut Glass.

On View on Day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 21st Feb., 1928.

ON

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1928,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.,

at No. 25, Humphreys Building,

Hanoi Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Monday Afternoon, the 27th February, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 21st Feb., 1928.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

M. C. L. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING at 11 a.m. on the 23rd instant, in the HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Hong Kong, 22nd February, 1928.

HONG KONG & TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "St. George's" Building, No. 7, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1928, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1927, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 16th February, 1928, until FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 15th Feb., 1928.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at City Hall, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 13th February to SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1928 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 6th February, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 25th February, 1928, commencing at 2 p.m. The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 for all persons including Ladies.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each up to Friday, 24th February, 1928.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tie Tack men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during Race Meetings.

Hong Kong 21st February, 1928.

ARE YOU SICK?

Why continue to suffer? Investigate how thousands have been cured of Catarrh, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gastritis, Nervousness, Constipation, Dropsy, Poo On Herb Co., Yee Foo Lun, 62A, 1st floor, Queen's Rd., Central. Hours 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—

Alactico, from Saigon.

Laupon, from Perthwa.

Mrs. Lawless, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, from Lowestoft.

Munrobas, from Barnes.

E. A. LEGGATT, Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 16th Feb., 1928.

Y.M.C.A. MEETING.

MEMBERS URGED TO GET RECRUITS.

ASSOCIATION'S FINANCES.

The Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., presided at yesterday's annual meeting of the European Young Men's Christian Association. He was supported by Mr. T. G. Weall (Vice-President) and Mr. Justice J. R. Wood.

Membership, said Sir Henry in his review, stood at—328 ordinary, 33 active, 144 associate (resident in the Colony), 15 absent, and 126 non-resident (sea-going).

Considering the number of young men in the Colony, the membership should be higher, said Sir Henry, and he impressed upon members the duty of bringing in recruits. He paid a tribute to the work done by the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

Debit Wiped Off.

Sir Henry quoted from the annual report, as follows:—

"The Building Account having been paid off, the Association is now free from debt and in possession of a small balance. In budgeting for 1928 the Directors are following a constructive policy by providing for the erection of a motor-cycle garage, for the laying down of two cement tennis and basketball courts behind the building, and for the enclosure of part of the first floor verandah to increase the dining room accommodation; but already the upkeep of the premises and the replacement of household effects are serious considerations, and must be regarded as an annual charge, whilst in the future provision will have to be made for staff passages. This expenditure will absorb all the profit that is anticipated during the present year, and in order to provide for the eventual replacement of the building, or to ensure the realisation of its ultimate function by the addition of a gymnasium and a swimming bath and by the extension of its social amenities, it is clear that the present yearly profit must be at least maintained."

Entertainment of Servicemen.

On the subject of finance, Sir Henry referred to the question of extra salary when either the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary went Home on leave and extra help needed then.

The President thanked all those who had helped to entertain Servicemen at the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s, and said that the "Cheer O" and the one remaining Naval Y.M.C.A. would be transferred to the City Hall in about three months' time, by courtesy of the City Hall officials.

He wished Mr. J. L. McPherson, the recording secretary, a pleasant holiday on his departure early next month.

"The Red Triangle."

Mr. H. G. Swinburne suggested an editorial board to continue publication of "The Red Triangle" which was to be discontinued shortly. Sir Henry Pollock's opinion was that the publication had served a very excellent purpose. Mr. J. H. Hunt (the secretary) said that it had been found impossible to continue as the work had fallen on one man. If an editorial board could give hourly assistance further issues might be possible. At any rate, "The Red Triangle" was a good advertisement and it only cost about \$300 a year.

The matter was referred to the incoming committee.

Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. C. C. Hickling and the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard were re-elected directors. Proposed by Mr. T. V. Harmon, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors for their services.

POLICE RESERVE.

CORPS ORDERS ISSUED FOR THE WEEK.

CONSTABLE COMMENDED.

Hong Kong Police Reserve orders issued yesterday by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, are as follow:—

Chinese Company.

Commendation.—Constable R.55 T. C. Woo is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for valuable assistance given to the regular police in the recovery of stolen goods.

Training: Part I.—Those members of the Chinese Company who have not yet been passed out as efficient in Part I. will attend for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at the Central Police Station under Sergeant R. J. Hunt every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice; fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Muff.

Flying Squad.

Training: Part I.—Members of the Flying Squad who have not yet been passed out as efficient in Part I. will attend for Squad Drill at the Central Police Station under Sergeant R. J. Hunt every Thursday at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Instructional Class.—This will be held at the office of the Officer-in-Charge, New Fire Station Building, every Monday at 5 p.m.

INSECT PEST.

CATERPILLAR QUESTIONS AT SANITARY BOARD.

DANGER TO PINE TREES.

The prevalence of large numbers of caterpillars among the pine trees on the hills above Kowloon Kowloon Tong was the subject of reference at the Sanitary Board yesterday when Mr. Braga asked what steps were being taken to prevent the spread of the pest and to protect the pine trees.

In reply, the President said:—The subject of these questions is not one which concerns the Sanitary Department; but, as the matter is of public interest, I have been authorised to reply as follows:—

1.—No report has previously been made by the Botanical and Forestry Department to the Head of the Sanitary Department as the collection and burying of caterpillars (the only known method of destroying them) are carried out and paid for by the Botanical and Forestry Department.

2.—Pine tree Caterpillars are at present prevalent in the Pine plantations in many parts of the Colony. The collection of the pest is at present being carried on at Fanling in comparatively young plantations from which seed is collected annually and which are therefore of more value than the older and partially exhausted trees in other plantations.

A Pine Tree Taste.

3.—There is no danger (in the ordinary sense of the term) of the pest developing into a "caterpillar plague." This particular caterpillar (eulrichia punctata) has never been known to damage any other than Pine trees.

Vegetables, flowering plants and trees are therefore not likely to be damaged in any way.

The eggs of the pest are laid on Pine trees only.

4.—The collection and burying of the caterpillars in districts other than Fanling are being delayed for the following reason:—

A brief spell of cold and rainy weather will destroy the majority of the caterpillars; this will have the effect of saving a considerable sum of money which would otherwise be expended in collection and burying.

Details of the cost of caterpillar collection during the year 1927 in Kowloon were then given and the President drew attention to the fact that nearly 6 tons were collected and destroyed.

Damage by caterpillars, continued the President, does not kill the Pine trees and the hills will therefore not be denuded.

R.A. ASSOCIATION.

MEETING TO REVIVE LOCAL ENTHUSIASM.

SMOKING CONCERT.

Future entertainment by the Royal Artillery Association is to be left to the entertainment committee but a smoking concert will be held as soon as possible in the Royal Engineers' theatre in Wellington Barracks. It was announced at a meeting of the R. A. Association yesterday. An appeal was made for support from members.

Colonel T. A. F. Robinson (commanding the Royal Artillery in South China) presided. He was supported by Capt. E. S. G. Howard, M.C. (secretary) and Lance-Bomdr. P. A. Wakely (assistant secretary).

The following appointments were made:—

President: Col. T. A. F. Robinson.

Secretary and treasurer: Capt. R. L. Carew.

Asst. secretary: Lance-Bomdr. Wakely.

General committee: Capt. Addis Martin, H.K.V.D.C., Capt. W. J. Stopford, M.C.; Battery Sgt.-Major P. Bennett, Lance-Bomdr. Wakely.

Entertainment committee: Capt. Carew, Capt. Stopford, Battery Sgt.-Major Langley, H.K.V.D.C., Lance-Bomdr. Nunn, Bomdr. Elze, Gr. Bradley, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Hodge.

Relief committee: Capt. Howard and Capt. Addis Martin (for administration of benevolent fund).

Official correspondent, "The Gunner" Magazine: Master Gunner E. R. Fogden, D.C.M.

gent R. J. Hunt every Thursday at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Muff. Patrol.—The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong section on Thursday, February 23, will start from Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Instructional Class.—This will be held at the office of the Officer-in-Charge, New Fire Station Building, every Monday at 5 p.m.

TOO FEW BABIES?

BIRTH-RATE CONTINGENT ON SECURITY?

SIR L. C. MONEY'S VIEWS.

London, Feb. 20.

The "Evening Standard" prints three letters from correspondents who for various reasons dislike my protest in the matter of race suicide, writes Sir L. Chiozza Money in that paper.

First, there is the Rev. Rowland Wornell, who has persuaded himself that the fall of the birth-rate is merely a protest against war.

Second, there is Mrs. Kathleen Beach, who thinks that the fewer children we have the better they will be.

Third, there is A. O., who, as far as I can make out, urges that, as a child is born to inherit either an eternal heaven or a dreadful alternative, we had better not risk it.

Number 3 puts me out of court entirely, and I will not venture to rush in with a rejoinder.

Dwindling in Peace Time.

As to Mr. Wornell's argument, there is no evidence whatever that fear of war hits the birth-rate. Never was the birth-rate higher in this country than when the fear of war was constantly being realised. In the long period before the Great War, however, the fear of war faded—faded so much that heaps of people said, "What do we want with a Navy?" and could hardly be persuaded to build against the outspoken menace of the German Fleet Law.

During this remarkable period of peace and of growing confidence that war was a far-off contingency, when no man was compelled to give military service, and when hardly one man or woman in a thousand had any real fear of war, the birth-rate fell rapidly.

In 1881 the birth-rate was 34; in 1901 it was 28.5; in 1914, when the war broke out, it was only 23.8. Sweden was not in the Great War (save that she did a roaring trade), but her birth-rate is as low as, or lower than, ours.

As for Mrs. Beach, nothing is more remote from reality than the conception that a family of one or two is of better quality than a family of three or four. It is with common experience that it is painful to come into contact with many of the pampered children of small families. The conception that a single child is to be very carefully nurtured, and then carefully wrapped and inserted into a ready-made soft job, does not make for either individual or national prosperity. Mrs. Beach's statement that a parent who will spoil one child will spoil six ignores the very nature of spoiling.

Let me pass from these matters of mere rejoinder to

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* SIBERIA MARU (Calla Los Angeles) Tuesday, 6th March.

* TAIYO MARU Tuesday, 20th March.

* Calla Keelung.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KATORI MARU Saturday, 25th Feb., at 5 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 10th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 23rd February.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

* MOJI MARU Tuesday, 28th February.

SADO MARU Saturday, 10th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU Thursday, 15th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 29th February.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* TAKITOYO MARU Saturday, 10th March.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* LYONS MARU Saturday, 10th March.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

* YAMAGATA MARU Friday, 2nd March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 16th March.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* LIMA MARU Friday, 24th February.

* TOYOHASHI MARU Friday, 24th February.

* NAGANO MARU (Moj direct) Saturday, 26th February.

* HAKODATE MARU (Moj direct) Wednesday, 29th February.

SUWA MARU Monday, 5th March.

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CHENONCEAUX 10th Apr.

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SPHINX 13th Mar.
PAUL LECAT 10th Apr.
ANDRE LEBON 24th Apr.

For Shanghai, Japan and North China

YALOU (Cargo) 28th Feb.
D. P. BENQIT (Cargo) 24th Mar.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk

LT. ST. LOUBERT BIE (Cargo) 4th Feb.
YANG TSE (Cargo) 1st week Mar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SHIPPING SECTION.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S REPORT AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S RETURN.

The arrivals of vessels recorded at the Harbour Office this morning (Feb. 22) are as follows:—4 British vessels; 4 Chinese and 4 Japanese vessels; 2 Norwegian vessels; 1 French and 1 Swedish vessel.

The cargo imported by the above number of vessels altogether total 13,471 tons, most of which is general merchandise. To this total, the 4 British vessels contributed 906 tons.

The through Hong Kong cargo tonnage amounts to 13,185 tons, 3,448 tons being shipped by British vessels.

Of these above figures, the best return for to-day is by the s.s. "Caravelles" (French) from Saigon, M.M.—3,248 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

The highest through cargo (for ports beyond) was recorded by s.s. "Welhi" (Swedish) from Vladivostok, Shanghai, — Swayne & Hoyt—6,725 tons general cargo (through).

The passenger list for to-day is as follows:—630 Asiatic deck passengers; 41 European cabin. Total 671.

The departure of vessels recorded to-day, altogether total 22 vessels, 8 British and 7 Chinese figuring prominently in the list.

Shipping Abstract.

	Arrivals	Departures	Port.
British	4	8	22
Japanese	4	3	10
Norwegian	2	1	9
Chinese	4	7	13
French	1	1	2
American	0	1	0
Swedish	1	1	0
Dutch	0	0	5
Portuguese	0	0	2
Panama	0	0	1
	16	22	64

BURNT AT STONECUTTERS.

The Royal Naval Armament Depot state in a notification to the Harbour Master, that some unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range on the morning of Friday next, 24th inst.

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YANGTSE RUN.

RETURNING TO NORMAL CONDITIONS.

FEWER SHIPS OPERATED.

A condition which may be described as approaching the normal on the Lower Yangtze is indicated in the return to the old schedule of stopping at the minor non-Treaty ports between Shanghai and Hankow, by the China Navigation Co. and Indo-China S. N. Co.

Since interruption of shipping a year ago, ships belonging to these companies had been in the habit of stopping only at the Treaty ports on the run, and such minor ports as Anking (capital of Anhui), Tatung, etc., were not called at. With the resumed schedule, however, passengers only are taken on, and no cargo. In other respects, too, information gleaned from local shipping offices shows that the lower river service, from Shanghai to Hankow, is practically on its old status.

It should be borne in mind, however, that not more than two-thirds of the usual number of ships operating upon this run are in use on the river at the present time, a statement which applies to shipping in general on the Lower Yangtze.

Above Hankow—"Chaotic."

Of interest to travellers making frequent trips to Hankow is the recently installed service by the Indo-China S.N.C., of an "intermediate" class, which provides ample satisfaction at considerably reduced rates. One way fare to Hankow in the intermediate class cabin is now, \$35, or \$70 return passage, while a first-class cabin costs \$66 one way and \$100 for return.

If conditions on the lower part of the river are improving rapidly, the same cannot be said of middle and upper river conditions. Above Hankow the situation continues to be chaotic. About one-half the usual number of ships are in operation above Hankow to Ichang, and not more than one-fourth, if so many, on the upper reaches from Ichang to Chungking.

Convoy Service.

A convoy service, instituted in December, is provided once a week for British ships making the run from Hankow to Ichang. While this has provided the necessary protection in the bandit-infested and disarmed soldier area, on this stretch of the Yangtze free movements of ships naturally are restricted and this entails a consequent restriction of trade on the middle river. Moreover, trade in this area depends largely upon trade conditions on the upper river where it can be said that conditions are so chaotic as to make movement of cargoes practically nil.

Bandits.

Conditions at Shasi and vicinity are best described in the report of a representative of a local shipping company with bandits of the neighbourhood. The bandits' advice included the text of a letter received by him from this agent to reply forthwith to their demands as to how much silver it was the practice of his company to ship in their steamers from Shanghai to Hankow, in what ships was the alluring cargo to be found, together with dates of sailing and sundry items to enable them more easily to fall upon their coveted prey. Failure to comply with their naive request would, the bandits assured the agent, result in a "spectacular" demonstration on their part. As for the foreign gunboats, the bandits continued, they could be used to frighten the "people," but could not intimidate the "fire," the latter presumably referring to the rifles of the signatory warriors.

Military Commandeering.

Details as to how the reply was to be sent, posted on a godown with a set of signals indicating the number of thousands of dollars in silver, which might be expected to arrive into their eager grasp, were also included in the letter for the agent's edification. With bandits of the foregoing kind on the rampage in this district, it needs no explanation to state that the important cotton trade at Shasi has come to a standstill, also. With reference to the upper Yangtze, a report reaching Shanghai shows that during recent weeks, 16 steamers have been commandeered by the military for use as transport of troops and supplies.

Indiscriminate Usage.

Three of these ships are the property of the Yangtze Rapids Steamship Co., the report state, and one of the ships, all of which were forced to make the run when the water was too low for their draft, had to be beached in consequence of this indiscriminate usage. (Continued on next column.)

PIRATES IN NORTH.

TWO ENCOUNTERS WITH WARSHIPS.

JAPANESE SHIP RETAKEN.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.
Message reaching here from Tsingtao states:—Two Japanese warships "Taubaki" and "Tsuhi-ma," acting in concert with a Chinese gunboat, are now surrounding the "Kaitsu Maru" which is in the hands of pirates.

The pirates threaten to kill all the Japanese sailors who are held as hostages, if the warships take vigorous measures. They are requesting the warships, to let them escape, but the Japanese warships lend no ear to the request of the pirates.

The "Kaitsu Maru" is owned by the Kaitsu & Co., a Japanese transportation company in Tsingtao, and is a ship of 2,000 tons.

Warcraft in Action.

According to an announcement published by the local Japanese naval agent, the destroyer "Tsu-baki," which was despatched by the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Japanese Foreign Service Squadron for subjugation of pirates, discovered the Japanese steamer "Kaitsu Maru" which is in the hands of pirates, at a point 12 miles north-east of Kuanshan at 12.30 p.m. on February 12.

As the pirates, firing rifles furiously, offered stubborn resistance to the Japanese warship and attempted to flee, the Japanese warship replied to the firing and advised the pirates to surrender. But, the pirates, relying upon the fact that they are holding six Japanese sailors as hostages, are continuing their resistance with desperation.

Searchlights Trained.

At 5.30 o'clock the same afternoon, the coast-defence ship "Tsu-shima" arrived at the scene to assist her consort. As the night fell before the matter could be settled, the two Japanese warships kept their searchlights trained on the pirate-ship all night long so as to prevent her escape.

The "Kaitsu Maru" is unable to move. It seems that the pirates have destroyed the engines of the ship. It is said that the pirates' base of operation is located at "Kuanshan,"—Toho.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Sphinx" are reminded to send in all claims to the Agent before February 24 or they will not be recognised.

cently, Japanese steamship companies have stopped their upper river service, also. Previously, they had carried an armed guard and the fear now is that to continue to do so in the existing circumstances could result only in some kind of "incident" which it is their intention to avoid. In consequence they have stopped their service.

Non-Existent.

Another branch of the river, which in normal times is the scene of a flourishing shipping trade, branching off from Hankow to Changsha, now shows trade practically non-existent. A few tugs and lighters are being used owing to the low water at this time of the year, which is always a recurrent factor in navigation of the Yangtze, and which prevents adequate protection by gunboats, such as can be given on the middle river. Tugs and lighters have been pressed into service on the middle river also, but the present convoy system has curtailed, somewhat, the necessity for this. Moreover, a report comes to hand of a tug and lighter captured around Chenglin by bandits who demanded a "foreigner" for holding to ransom.

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EMPERESS OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 6
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 8	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 27
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 17
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 20	June 23	June 26	June 29	July 6
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 29
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 19

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Mar. 10	Mar. 18	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 24

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

AMAZON MARU Friday, 9th March.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.

HAWAII MARU Saturday, 24th March.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

CELEBES MARU (Calla at Karachi) Monday, 5th March.

INDUS MARU (Call at Penang) Thursday, 15th March.

BORNEO MARU (Call at Penang) Monday, 19th March.

DURBAN, DEOGA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND

MOMBASA Via Singapore and Colombo.

PANAMA MARU Friday, 2nd March.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

KASADO MARU Saturday, 25th February.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.

ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai) Monday, 5th March.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 28th Feb. 10 a.m.

MENADO MARU Tuesday, 13th Mar. 10 a.m.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.

HAVRE MARU Sunday, 26th February.

JAPAN PORTS

BATAVIA MARU Wednesday, 22nd February.

YOKOHAMA MARU Tuesday, 28th Feb.

AMUR MARU Monday, 12th March.

KRETA MARU Via SWATOW & AMOY.

HOZAN MARU Sunday, 26th Feb. 11 a.m.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 4th Mar. 11 a.m.

TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.

DELI MARU Thursday, 23rd Feb. 10 a.m.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
NELLORE	6,583	28th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	28th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MACEONIA	11,129	28th Mar.	Marseilles & London
TALPORE	5,273	7th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KHIVA	4,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	4,926	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MIRZAPORE	6,710	18th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KARMALA	4,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,940	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MONGOLIA	10,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
YACOPRE	6,230	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
JEYPORE	5,318	19th May	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Marseilles & London
DELIA	8,097	9th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,930	16th June	Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,001	23rd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles & London
NANKIN	7,058	14th July	Marseilles & London

* Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation available for 2nd class passengers from Hong Kong to London.

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TALAMBA	8,018	24th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	3th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	20th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKIWA	7,930	20th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	5,956	2nd Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Mar.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
ARAPURA	6,000	4th May	Melbourne

* Calls Port Holland

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

MIRZAPORE	6,715	24th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
KALYAN	9,144	24th Feb.	Moji & Kobe
MONGOLIA	10,504	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKIWA	7,930	2nd Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
SHIRALA	7,841	9th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NAPORE	5,283	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,940	16th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
LAHORE	7,754	21st Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
SANTHIA	7,754	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKADA	6,949	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAPURA	6,000	3rd Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
JEYPORE	5,318	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NOVARA	6,930	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DELTA	8,097	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
RANPURA	16,001	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NANKIN	7,058	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG:

S.S. "LYCAON" Via Suez Canal 9th Mar.

S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" Via Suez Canal 22nd Mar.

S.S. "RHESUS" Via Suez Canal 5th Apr.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKER" Via Suez Canal 20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

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Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong by the N.Y.K. "Hakone Maru" from London via ports on Feb. 20 included:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Byram, Mr. L. J. J. Cass, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Seng-fatt, Mr. Chang Kong, Mr. J. Gillan, Miss C. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. and Miss B. D'Almeida e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Goggin, Mr. A. G. Goy, Consul K. Larssen, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. Miller, Mr. J. L. Miller, Mr. M. Miyachi, Miss E. L. Patten, Mr. H. Tanaka, Mr. J. H. Weeks, Mrs. L. B. Wilkinson, Mr. F. R. Antaki, Mr. T. Asada, Mr. K. Azuma, Mr. Bang Jone-kong, Mr. T. Baty, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chida, Mr. T. Chiba, Mr. F. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crooks, Miss M. Ebbo, Mr. R. Furuta, Mrs. S. Hosoi, Mr. K. Ichimaru, Mr. C. Iida, Mr. S. Kano, Mrs. U. Kataoka, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. Y. Kawabata, Mr. A. Kawai, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kawamura, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Mrs. M. Kamiyama, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kestner, Mr. Lin Boon-liong, Mr. T. Makino, Mr. and Mrs. T. Masaki, Mr. H. Misu, Mr. H. Miura, Mr. H. Moriya, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mrs. I. Oliveira, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Prews, Mrs. Y. Shioaki, Miss S. Stephanie, Mr. G. H. Swabey, Mr. Y. Takada, Mr. G. F. Towers, Mr. Y. Yajima, Mr. S. Yamada, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. E. Yokoyama, Mrs. L. Westerdale.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on the N.Y.K. "Mishima Maru" from Japan on Feb. 22 included:—

Mr. K. Gohara, Mrs. K. Imamura, Mr. I. Nakazawa, Mr. K. Nishizawa, Mr. F. Ohmura, Mr. Y. Senda, Mr. M. Fujino, Mr. U. Hashimoto, Mr. H. Inouye, Mr. R. Kital, Mr. J. Morimura, Mr. I. Mizuta, Mr. O. Mitsumune, Miss D. Magee, Mr. S. Nagata, Mr. C. Nakamura, Mr. Y. Ohtani, Mr. V. Rico, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. K. Yokoyama, Mrs. T. Yokoyama, Mr. K. Yoshimura, Mr. T. Yabe, Mrs. T. Yabe, Mr. G. Chibana, Mr. C. Danno, Mr. H. Hirose, Mr. K. Kiritani, Mrs. K. Kido, Mr. K. Kubota, Mrs. K. Okida, Mrs. F. R. La Sage, Mrs. S. Yuasa.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers sailed from Hong Kong by the N.Y.K. "Hakone Maru" for Japan via Shanghai on Feb. 20 included:—

Mr. S. Kinoshta, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kam-fuk, Miss Wong, Mr. A. Kawai, Mr. S. Yamada, Mr. N. H. Tang, Mr. J. W. Norton, Mr. T. Baty, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mrs. J. Miss and Mrs. Oliveira, Mr. T. Hosoi, Mr. Lew Marks, Mr. Y. Kaneko, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. S. Kano, Miss E. S. Storer, Mrs. L. Westerdale, Mr. T. Asada, Prof. F. Furuta, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Mr. Minami, Mr. Kikawa, Miss A. J. Hutchinson, Mr. L. J. Robinson, Mr. K. H. Aumuller, Mr. E. Yokoyama, Capt. S. Moriya, Mr. F. Atkinson, Mr. S. V. Corness, Mrs. H. Yamaguchi, Miss M. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kestner, Miss W. Dalle, Miss E. Lancaster, Mrs. C. Uemura, Miss K. D'Arcy, Miss C. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kawamura, the Misses L. and C. Lovett Flint, Miss E. Ray, Miss V. Blackburne, Miss E. Stoller, Miss V. Toworzy, Miss R. Russell, Miss B. Osborne, Mr. J. Hagan, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. M. Peltzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plews, Miss E. Page, Mr. and Mrs. T. Masaki, Mr. T. Makino, Mr. K. Yamamoto, Mr. H. Misu, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hagan, Mr. H. Swabey, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mr. J. L. Miller, Mr. H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Senior, Mrs. Kataoka, Mr. G. Takata, Mr. K. Ichimaru, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chida, Mr. T. Sunigun, Mr. Wong Man-wai, Mr. and Mrs. Yeung Yik-pak, Miss Wan, Mrs. M. Ueyama, Mrs. Y. Shioaki, Mr. L. B. Long, Mr. Chan Yam-hung, Mr. Lee Hong-ping, Mr. Chan Sju-nam, Mr. F. J. Towers, Mr. F. Bersch, Mr. I. W. Mordorhorich, Mr. T. Chida, Mr. Yik Kai-chow, Dr. H. Miura, Mr. C. Iida, Mr. Y. Yajima, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. G. N. Kock, Mr. K. Azuma, Mr. S. Tetsumoto, Mr. Y. Kawabata, Mr. M. Men, Mr. F. R. Antaki, Miss M. Ebbo, Mr. F. Chown.

Hong Kong first-class passengers sailed by the Dollar Line "President Taft" for Manila on Feb. 20 were:—

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Major A. P. Hitchens, Mr. So Heng, Mr. H. B. Riner, Mr. Aug Yick-chip, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parker, Mr. J. St. C. Arbuthnot, Mr. P. Wexholt.

Hong Kong first-class passengers on the "President Jackson" sailed on Feb. 22 for Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle were:—

Mr. W. G. Pirie, Mrs. R. J. Paterson, Mr. D. E. Sassoon, Mr. F. Elias, Mr. F. Gonsberger, Mr. J. Pote-Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Matland, Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. J. L. Blum.

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Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tian via Swatow & Shanghai	CHAKSANG	Sun., 26th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via Swatow & Shanghai	SHAI KWANGSANG	Wed., 22nd Feb. at 7 a.m.
Tian via Swatow & Shanghai	SHAI HOPKANG	Sun., 4th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Tian via Swatow & Shanghai	SHAI HANGSANG	Wed., 7th Mar. at 7 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Moji & Yokohama	HOSANG	Sat., 25th Feb. at 7 a.m.
Canton	CHAKSANG	Wed., 22nd Feb. at 5 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	CHAKSANG	Fri., 9th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Tues., 20th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	KWONGSANG	Fri., 24th Feb. at 5 p.m.

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S.S. "WEST HOLBROOK" 6th March

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MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Devanha" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on February 19, 7 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived at Kobe yesterday at 9 a.m. left Kobe at 6 p.m., and was due at Yokohama to-day at 3 p.m.

The B. I. s.s. "Talamba" left Moji for this port on February 19 a.m., and is due here to-morrow morning.

The Ben Line s.s. "Behlawa" from Leth, Middlebro, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kalyan" left Singapore for this port on February 18 at 2.30 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Shanghai yesterday at 12.30 p.m. left Shanghai to-day at 9 a.m., and is due at Hong Kong on February 24 in the morning. She will sail for Manila on February 25 at 5 p.m.

The M.V. "Chinese Prince" from New York sailed from Shanghai on Feb. 21 at 9 a.m. and is expected to arrive here on Feb. 24 at daylight.

The D. & Co. M.V. "Romolo" sailed from Penang yesterday, and is due here on March 1.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Tugela" sailed from New York on January 16, and is due here on March 9.

The M.V. s.s. "Sumatra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.) left Hamburg on January 27, and is due here on or about March 10.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Bolton Castle" sailed from New York on February 4, and is due here on March 25.

WARSHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following war-vessels have been given as lying in Hong Kong harbour:—

North Wall basin, Carlisle; South Wall basin, Cleala, Tern, Gannet, Petrel; East Wall Basin, L4, 27, Faulknor; North Arm, Ambrose; West Wall Dock, Petersfield, Hollyhock, Foxglove; In Dock, Iroquois, L1, 2, 5; No. 3 Buoy, Herald; No. 7 Buoy, Titania, L7, 8; No. 8 Buoy, Marazion; No. 11 Buoy, Somme; Sepoy; No. 12 Buoy, Serapis; Sirdar; No. 13 Buoy, Bruce; No. 18 Buoy, Ruthenia, Kharki; Kowloon Anchorage Fortol, Belgol; Foreign Men-of-War, U.S.S. Asheville; Pampano; Portuguese, Pero De Alenquer; Italian, Sebastiao Cuboto.

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1923.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGUE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 14th February, 1923.



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Pres. Madison Apr. 10th

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Pres. Hayes Feb. 25th 6 a.m.
Pres. Polk Mar. 11th 6 a.m.
Pres. Adams Mar. 25th 6 a.m.

Pres. Hayes Feb. 25th 6 a.m.
Pres. McKinley Feb. 28th 6 a.m.
Pres. Jefferson Mar. 5th 6 p.m.

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Hong Kong, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1928.

THE PEACE PROBLEM.

Out of all the peace talk at
Geneva and Washington and
Paris comes little, sad to confess,
which may be regarded as helpful
to a real solution of the problem
of the amicability of international
relations. The proposal for a
local security pact as a sort of
supplementary guarantee to those
nations which consider the
League's covenant inadequate
seems a sound one, and has indeed
been accorded the full support of
the head of the British delegation,
Lord Cushendun. It is, however,
only a temporary salve to the
blister under which certain
of the Powers are fighting for
"peace" decisions strictly according
to ideas of their own, but if
the application of it will prevent
the spread of the rash of discontent
and non-co-operation a good
purpose will have been served.

With the Soviet proposals little
can be attempted. They call for
complete disarmament within
four years, which is as absurd as
calling for it within forty years.
The Council of the League will,
we imagine, find difficulty in
effectively dealing with the Russian
plan when it comes up for
consideration next month, but
have only themselves to blame for
their present predicament. The
Soviet was repeatedly asked, almost
pressed, to submit its views
on disarmament, and has done so
with a vengeance. The proposals
will no doubt receive an amount
of attention when the time for
their consideration arrives and,
with luck, will then be quietly
pigeon-holed, a facile process at
Geneva. Then there is the
Franco-American pact, the en-

gineering of which has been done
without the intervention or
assistance of the League. This is
a purely domestic arrangement
and does not at this stage come
within the ordinary paths of
peace discussions, though it may
be remembered that the American
Note of December 28 was
open to the interpretation that
Mr. Kellogg, after completing a
pact with France, was willing that
this draft of a declaration against
war (for that is what it amounts
to) should be submitted for the
signature of the principal Powers.

All peace moves, individual and
concerted, however, are as much
in the air at the present as they
were a year ago. Of conferences
and draft agreements there have
been a large number and out of
them some good, if nothing definite,
has eventuated. Much,
also, has been learned about this
subject of "peace," a subject
which has occasioned considerable
loose talking and writing. It
has been discovered, for one
thing, that it is unreasonable (to
use no stronger term) to speak
of "outlawing" war. The expression
is a high-sounding one and
fell easily out of the mouths of
politicians and others; also, unfortunately, its reiteration gave it
a certain value in public minds.
But now it seems to be understood
that war, while it may be prevented
in some instances by co-operation
among disinterested Powers, can
never be outlawed. General
comprehension in this direction
will undoubtedly lead to a fuller
appreciation of the gigantic problem
of world peace.

Local Crime Waves.

Psychologists may think
differently but we suggest that
the series of periodical crime
waves in this Colony are due in
the main to slackness in certain
directions and also to the factor
of supply and demand. Take, for
instance, the very recent thefts of
telephone wire for which at least
one offender has paid the penalty.
Did he develop a sudden liking
for wire? We think that he accidentally
found out that wires
could be easily stolen and then
inquired if there was a market for
such. A good many years ago, a
hue and cry was raised because
valuable dogs were stolen in
dozens and ultimately traced to
Canton. There was no maniac
who had a kink for dog collecting.
It just happened that dogs fetched
a good price in Canton and
thieves did their best—or their
worst—to steal as many canine
pets as they could. Not so long
ago there was the "epidemic" of
bat snatchers from rich houses.
Felt hats were not more valuable
than they are now. The motor-

MARKET STALLS.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Disparity of Rents.

In the fifth paragraph a striking
example of the disparity of
rents is given. I quote the report.
"For example, in the Central
Market the rents paid for
Stalls selling Pork range from
\$1 a month to \$38.60." Happy is
the licensee who has been permitted
to hold his licence, probably
under the "hereditary system,"
for ever so long against his competitor
who pays into the Treasury
38 times as much for the same
"privilege." A pertinent
question might be asked has the
\$1 licensee been selling his pork
at any less price than the \$38
man? If so, what has been the
difference in the prices?

Apparently, the "hereditary
system" is to continue, for the
report states:—"All rentals
above the average—i.e., \$10—
have been left undisturbed. In
most cases the latter are the most
recent figures obtained at open
auction and they rest therefore on
an economic basis."

From the "red" book of rentals
circulated to Members I find that
all holders of beef stall licences
are those who have held their
licences since May 1, 1911, with
one exception only. The only
change took place in 1916, nearly
12 years ago. The rental figures
have remained constant at \$15 as
the minimum and \$40 as the
maximum. The report offers no
satisfactory explanation for this
wide variation.

Similarly with the fruit stalls.

Excepting a solitary change on
February 9, 1912, the licences
are the same as those on May 1,
1911, that is, 17 years ago. As
with the beef stalls the rents have
been constant, viz., \$15 as the
minimum rent and \$35 as the
maximum.

Sub-Letting Profits.

In a letter dated December 10
last to the President Dr. Ho expressed
himself as opposed to the
system the Government is practicing,
or at any rate, tolerating,
of the sub-letting of a stall by the
original licensee at an enormous
rental.

He saw no reason why
the Government should not have
that much added revenue instead
of throwing it over to a man who
is too lazy to conduct his own
business. Dr. Ho makes a good
case against the sub-letting of
stalls for profit, and yet the report
makes no recommendation
against this system of profiteering.

Among the signatories to the
report two names appear of members
who strongly advocate assistance
to New Territories farmers
and agriculturists. Yet it is dis-
appointing to see that neither put
forward any recommendation
whereby produce growers in the
New Territories might be given
greater facilities for the disposal
of their produce in the markets
of Hong Kong and Kowloon.

It is fair to Dr. S. C. Ho to state
that he wrote to the H. S. D.
urging strongly the claims of the
New Territories people, and it is
strange that his recommendation
was not embodied in the report.

I will vote against the resolution.

Dr. Ho On Food Prices.
Dr. Ho also spoke on the evils of
sub-letting and hoped the Govern-
ment would devise some system to
put a check to it. Of what use was
it to hold Agricultural Shows and
offer greater incentives to the
farmers to grow more and better
vegetables if the Government was
not going to grant greater facilities
to dispose of their products to the
inhabitants of the Colony?

Dr. Ho also said he was inclined
to disagree that the adjustment of
the rents of market stalls would
reduce the price of food and he
thought the remedy lay solely in
the question of how and where suf-
ficient quantities of foodstuffs could
be obtained.

In reply, the President of the
Board pointed out that sub-letting
was strictly prohibited and they
would be glad for an instance of it
to be brought to their notice, if
such a practice existed. Regarding
the position of farmers and agricul-
turalists in the New Territories, the
President pointed out that the
power of assisting these people was
not with the Board.

The Chairman concluded by say-
ing that he considered the proposal
perfectly fair that the rentals
should be readjusted. If a stall-
holder felt that he was being asked
too much, he could remedy the
matter by giving up his stall,
which would be at once placed on
public tender, and perhaps the
stallholder might get it back for
less.

The report was adopted, Mr.
Braga being the only dissentient.

ous Peak burglar may still be re-

MME. VERVIER.

SPLENDID PICTURE AT
THE QUEEN'S.

"LITTLE FRENCH GIRL."

In "The Little French Girl" the
management of the Queen's Theatre
have secured a remarkable
picture, and the film is worthy of
all the success that was accorded
the book of the same name which
appeared a year or so ago. In the
picture Alice Joyce acts more
superbly than she ever has before.
Her characterisation of the famous
(or infamous—according to your
way of looking at things) Madame
Vervier, one of the best known (or
notorious—again according to your
way of looking at things) women
of Paris, is a splendid achievement,
full of power yet full of restraint.
The pretty and equally talented
Mary Brian has to play a secondary
role as the Madame's daughter,
Alix, who gives the title to the
story.

The story itself is a good one and
is well unfolded. It starts with a
young British officer's fascination
by Madame during the War. He is
killed and, in accordance with his
last wish, the little French girl,
Alix, is sent to his mother in
England. Here she lives the life
of a country gentlewoman and is
caught in a net of circumstances
with which her mother is concerned.
But—net even at the end—
does she realise who and what the
beautiful woman she left in Paris
really was. When the truth was
literally thrown in her face, she
would not believe it. "My mother
might have been wrong," she says,
"but she was never bad."

But this picture of a child's
sublime faith does not provide the
main trend of the story, which has
more to do with the little French
girl's love affair with a Viscount
and her own, personal love for the
dead officer's brother. Both the
men, it appears, were infatuated
with an English girl called Toppie,
a part admirably played by Esther
Ralston. With the death of the
one, the other pressed his suit.
The girl, however, prefers to enter
a convent, thus leaving the way
clear for the little French girl.
Madame again enters the story be-
fore its close, and gives an opportunity
for an interest-gripping
"curtain."

There is an excellent Hal Roach
"Our Gang" comedy in the pro-
gramme, as well as a Pathe
Fictorial gazette of particular in-
terest to English patrons, es-
pecially those who love the country-
side.

ATTACK ON AMAH.

MISSION WORKER'S HOUSE
ENTERED.

KOWLOON ROBBER SENTENCED

Convicted of having attacked
with violence an amah in the em-
ploy of Mr. M. A. Grant, living at
Saikung Road, Kowloon City, and
of having stolen \$10, a Chinese,
Leung Fong-puk, was sentenced at
the Criminal Sessions this morning
to two years with hard labour for
using violence and six months
hard for the larceny.

Evidence was given that Mr.
Grant and his family left the
house on Christmas Eve to go to
the branch of the Mission with
which Mr. Grant was connected at
Mongkok. During their absence
there was a knock on the door and
on the amah who was left in
charge asking who was there, a
voice replied that he had been sent
by Mrs. Grant for her Bible, which
had been left behind. The amah
searched fruitlessly for the Bible
and eventually admitted the man
who offered to help her search.
The man then grappled with the
amah and a severe struggle ensued.
The man having obtained the
Bible demanded \$5 and eventually
obtained \$10 note which was
being kept by the amah for Mr.
Grant. He decamped but was later
identified by the amah in police
custody.

Prisoner, who admitted taking
the money but denied the assault
with violence, said when charged
that he needed the money to take
him back to the country. He had
no weapon and could not have
committed violence.

FINED FOR SWEARING.

Before Major C. Willson at the
Central Magistracy this morning, a
coloured woman was fined \$15 for
using obscene language towards
Police Sergeant Jessop in Robinson
Road yesterday.

A wireless set and a gramophone
were among the supplies taken to
the inhabitants of the lonely island
of Tristan da Cunha in the South
Atlantic, by the Canadian Pacific
liner "Empress of France" when
she left Southampton.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOW

An Irish Archbishop had been
staying at a West Coast seaside res-
ort. When leaving he wrote in
the visitors' book:—
"I came here for a change and a
rest—the waiter has the change and
the landlord the rest!"

"What do you think of that artist
who painted cobwebs on his ceiling
so realistically that the housemaid
wore herself into a state of nervous
prostration trying to brush them
off?"

"There may have been such an
artist, but never such a house-
maid."

"Do you act towards your wife as
you you did before you married
her?"

"Exactly. I remember just how
I acted when I first fell in love with
her. I used to hang over the fence
in front of her house and gaze at
her shadow on the curtain—almost
afraid to go in. And I act just the
same way now when I get home
late."

"Ever been sick?" the insurance
agent asked him.

"No."

"Any disease?"

"No."

"How old was your father when
he died?"

"Hundred and four."

"Did he die a natural death?"

"No, he fell off his 'bike' going
to work."

Visitor: "Double-bedded room,
please."

Hotel Clerk: "But your telegram
said a single-bedded room."

Visitor: "That's so, guy; but I
find a single bed isn't quite wide
enough to press my trousers!"

Postman: "Bad luck, I'm afraid,
Mr. Doolan! Here's a black-edged
letter for you."

Doolan (glancing at letter): "It's
me poor brother Pat dead. O'd
know his handwriting anywhere."

"People who drink too much
coffee," said the teacher, "get what
is known as coffee heart, and men
who use too much tobacco get
much tobacco get tobacco heart."

The oldest pupil frankly
waved his hand.

"Well, what is it, Herbert?" the
teacher asked, pleased by his un-
usual display of interest.

"What I want to know is this,"
Herbert burst out. "If a lad eats
lots of sweets will he get a sweet-
heart?"

A young man, a guest at a dinner
given recently, remarked to a man
near him:—

"Beastly nuisance, isn't it? Spoke
to that fellow over there—took him
for a gentleman—and found he had
a ribbon in his coat. The con-
founded head waiter, I suppose!"

"Oh, no," replied the other. "That
is the guest of the evening!"

"Hang it all, is it?" said the
other. "Look here, old chap—
would you mind sitting next to me
at dinner and telling me who every-
one is?"

"I would do so with pleasure,"
was the reply, "but you see, I can't
—I'm the 'confounded head
waiter!'"

A nervous builder began his
speech at a public dinner thus:
"Mr. Chairman, I am unaccustomed
to public speaking. My proper
place is on the scaffold."

"I have to announce, madam, that
my engagement is broken."

"I'm not interested in that,
Mabel."

"But madam has told me that I
must always report anything that
gets broken in the kitchen."

"Did your husband appreciate the
scarf I knitted for him?"

"Oh, mum, it came in most use-
ful. 'E's gone and 'anged 'imself
with it.'"

Teacher: "What are the races
that have dominated England since
the invasion of the Romans?"

Small Boy: "The Derby and the
Grand National!"

One morning an office boy rushed
into his employer's private office
and said: "I've come to tell you
that you are a pudding-faced old
reprobate; that you aren't fit to lace
my boots up—even were you able to
bend—also that I've just won £25
for a football forecast!"

It was Boxing Day, and nurse was
taking little Robert out for a walk.
When crossing the road he stum-
bled over the kerb, and astounded
and shocked nurse by solemnly say-
ing, "D—"

"You must not say that wicked
word. Wherever did you hear it?"
said nurse.

"It's not a wicked word, nurse,"
replied Robert. "Santa Claus said
it on Christmas Eve when he stum-
bled over the carpet."

A "FRANCOPHILE"?

GERMAN PRESS FEARS EASED.

SIR WM. TYRRELL.

London, Yesterday. The apprehensions expressed in the German Press with regard to the appointment of Sir William Tyrrell, the new Ambassador to Paris, on the ground that he is a Francophile and likely to pursue an anti-German policy, are controverted in an official German statement pointing out that Sir W. Tyrrell is one of the creators of the Locarno policy, and that his appointment may be assumed as evidence of Great Britain's sincere desire to carry out this policy in a manner free of any one-sided and especially anti-German tendency. —Reuter.

WATER RECORD.

NAPIER ENGINE FOR SPEED TEST.

London, Yesterday. It was stated that the remarkable Napier engine used in Flight Lieutenant Webster's seaplane which won the Schneider Trophy air race in September, and in which Captain Campbell's car has just raced at Daytona, the world's speed record on land, is to be given a third task of gaining the world's speed record on water. The engine will be adapted to the motor boat which will be driven by the Englishwoman, Miss Carstairs. The present motorboat record is 80.56 miles an hour. The Napier engine has twelve cylinders arranged in three rows in the form of a broad arrow and although it only weighs 850 lbs. it gives 875 horse power. Its compression ratio is almost ten to one and it is regarded as the most highly developed engine in existence. —British Wireless Service.

BINDING.

GERMAN METAL TRADE ARBITRATION.

Berlin, Yesterday. The Minister of Labour has declared that the arbitrators' award in the metal dispute is binding. —Reuter.

Lockout Postponed.

The metal manufacturers have adopted the Ministry's decision and postponed the lockout until February 29 on condition that the strikers resume immediately and that the metal workers throughout Germany accept the five pennings per hour increase involved in the award. —Reuter.

SIR GEORGE MILNE.

PROMOTED TO RANK OF FIELD-MARSHAL.

London, Yesterday. Sir George Milne has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. —Reuter.

[General Sir George Milne, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., has been Chief of the Imperial General Staff from February 1926. He entered the Army in 1885, and had wide war experience. He commanded Constantinople, 1919-20 and was Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1920-1923. The new Field Marshal is 61 years of age.]

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITON RECOMMENDED.

Battle Creek (Michigan).

Yesterday. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, who visited Mexico to advise the Mexican Government on railway matters, announced that he recommended President Calles to appoint R. A. Henry, President of the Mexican National Railway system.

Mr. Henry is an official of the Canadian National Railways. —Reuter.

IN PRIVATE.

CABLE AND WIRELESS DELIBERATIONS.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Mr. Baldwin said the Imperial cable and wireless conference was not yet finished and it was impossible at present to make a statement as to whether the recommendations would be presented to Parliament before adoption. The issues involved are such that it is obviously in the public interests that discussions should be private. —Reuter.

TOOK NO NOTICE.

LIVING IN CONDEMNED HOUSE.

OCCUPANT FINED.

At the Central Magistracy this morning, Chan Kwan-sang was summoned before Major C. Willson by Sanitary Inspector Strange to "cease using the ground floor of No. 4, Tung Lai Lane for habitation in contravention of, Section 268 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1908."

It was stated that an order was made by the Magistrate on March 30, 1927 for the floor to be closed for habitation, but apparently the order had been disregarded, thus necessitating the fresh summons.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ who appeared for Chan told the Magistrate that they were not refusing to obey the Magistrate's order, but he had come to Court to inquire if it were not possible to have the case re-opened. Chan was not legally represented when the order was made and did not know sufficient to place his position before the Court. Mr. Russ suggested that perhaps if the case was re-opened, the order be reconsidered.

Major Willson said that Mr. Russ's application for re-opening of the case was out of time, it should have been made within seven days of the making of the order.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25 and made a fresh order.

MODERN MUSIC.

STRAVINSKY'S "RIPPING NOISES."

The difficulty experienced by one generation in appreciating the aspirations of its predecessors was urged as one of the most important reasons for the application of history to music by Dr. P. C. Buck in a lecture to members of the Music Masters' Association and the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Whitehall Rooms.

There were millions of people in the world who liked music, he said, but the number of them who were musicians could be counted in thousands. The difference was not that the musicians could pay well and that the others could not. If they analysed it down to its lowest terms a person became a musician when he acquired discrimination, and as soon as they began to see in a piece of music what it was that its composer was trying to get down and how far he succeeded in doing so, then they became musicians. The ordinary person who looked on music as something which gave him a pleasant sensation down his backbone found it extraordinarily difficult to believe that his appreciation would be greater if he took what the philosophers called the genetic view. What a person without any knowledge of music enjoyed most was the notes, but that was not the part of music that mattered most. The things to search for were the human qualities of the creator that were embodied in it, and these varied in form with every age. Until they knew the exact position of technique in any period they could not know what the composer was trying to express in his works.

Crude And Hideous.

So few people realised that everything at some period of time was modern; were it not so there could be no history. Things which today seemed so crude and hideous that it was difficult to understand how people ever tolerated them, when they were written were the last word in human beauty, and really meant at the time exactly what the music of our time meant to us. "I don't suppose we ever dream that things are going to be more modern than our time," observed Dr. Buck, "but the time will come a thousand years hence when people will say of the Meistersinger Overture, 'It is impossible to think how anybody ever thought that beautiful.' Then along will come a man with an historical sense who will reconstruct it according to the aspirations of the period in which it was created, and those who can apply history to music will enjoy it. If you want to understand the work of any man you must stand in his shoes. You must try to edge away from these days of aeroplanes and cinemas, and put yourselves back into that period and try to see what those masterpieces meant to human beings at the time they were composed."

Sir Henry Coward, in the discussion which followed, said music, as he understood it, should express beauty, but much of what passed for music today—he did not mean jazz, that was not worth troubling about—to his mind could not be called beautiful, nor did it sound nice. Were they to admire that because it expressed the feelings of the times?

Dr. Buck said he found, as Sir Henry Coward had found that there was an enormous lot he did not understand in modern music, but that the next generation found in it

AFTER HOURS.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT FINED.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

The manager of the Tung Shan Hotel was fined \$25 before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning for selling and allowing liquor to be drunk on the premises after closing time.

Mr. E. Davidson (defending) said the defendant was only guilty of a technical offence. The hotel, he said, did not or was not meant to cater for Europeans, but at midnight on the evening in question the two American tourists came in to change some money and ordered drinks at the bar, and although this should be refused as the hotel only had an adjacent licence, the bar boy who was not accustomed to deal with Europeans was afraid to refuse, and thinking that he could best get rid of the Americans by serving them the drink they wanted, he did so. However, instead of taking the drinks and leaving the Americans lingered on.

SIX MONTHS.

CHINESE WHO PLEADED GUILTY.

Remanded last week on a charge of larceny as a servant of \$6,000, the property of a local Chinese firm, a Chinese who pleaded "guilty" came up before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning for sentence.

This adjournment was given at the last hearing on the application of Mr. M. K. Lo (for the defence), who reported that \$3,000 of the missing money had been recovered, and there was a possibility of more being returned to the complainants if time was allowed.

This morning, Mr. Lo informed the Magistrate that the balance of \$3,000 the accused had sent to the country and the people now refused to return it. In the circumstances he would leave the matter entirely in his Worship's hands to what sentence to pass on the accused. He would like to state however, that the accused was paid only \$5 per month by the complainants whilst in their employ, and also in view of the fact that this was the accused's first offence, Mr. Lo suggested that he could be dealt with leniently.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six months' hard labour.

MR. HARRY ORE.

PROGRAMME FOR PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Mr. Harry Ore (at the piano), assisted by Miss E. Dunbar (soprano), is giving a recital at 9.30 p.m. on Friday at "Multinoma," No. 2, May Road, the residence of Mr. L. Dunbar.

The programme will be as follows:—

(Piano)—First Movement of XVIII. Sonata, Second Movement of XVIII. Sonata, Scotch Steps, Turkish Patrol—L. van Beethoven.

Miss Dunbar—My Mother bids me bind my Hair—Haydn; Die Kraehe (The Raven)—Schubert; Innozenze di Orfeo—Peri.

(Piano)—Kreiselaria No. 1, From Strange Countries and People, Scherzino, Final March from "Caravan"—Schumann.

Miss Dunbar—Four Modern American Songs:—When I go alone, A. Buzz!—Pecora; The Bird of the Wilderness, E. Horstman; The Player Queen, J. A. Carpenter; April Ecstasy, W. Reddick.

(Piano)—Gavotte de Valentin, Berceuse and Gavotte Op. 12, Three Chinese Airs transcribed (1) Prelude, (2) The two Butterflies, (3) Gold Dust shaken on the Willow-tree—H. Ore. Eleven Hungarian Rhapsody—Liszt.

Mr. W. Cannon, of Milton Road, West Hendon, N.W., was knocked down by one motor-car and run over by another in Edgware Road, near the Hyde, Hendon, and died in hospital from his injuries.

The Middlesex magistrate has decided to ask the Commissioner of Police to reply to allegations of police inefficiency made by Sir Herbert Field, K.C., M.P., and other residents of Blagrove Avenue, Hampstead, in neglecting to prevent improper conduct by couples in motor-cars at night.

something satisfying. Their whole outlook was different because they had not been brought up to respect the things which the older generation was taught to respect. "I don't think that after a certain age any man, however young he may have kept himself, can give a really impartial verdict on anything that has come after his time," said Dr. Buck. "I am quite certain," he added, "that the stuff Sir Henry Coward and I don't like today will be as simple as A.B.C. in fifty years' time." Even now I can hear some ripping noises in "Stravinsky." (Laughter.)

RACE TICKETS.

CHARGES AGAINST LOCAL SOLDIERS.

ALLEGED MULTILATION.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, the hearing was opened by Mr. R. E. Lindell of the case in which Corporal J. Davidson and Bombardier G. H. Lowe, both of the 31st Company Royal Artillery, who were employed by the Hong Kong Jockey Club to sell tickets at the public entrance at the race course, during the annual race meeting, are charged on three counts in connection with the alleged mutilation of tickets.

The charges against the accused were: (1) attempting to steal \$75, (2) alleged embezzlement of \$75, and (3) alleged fraud of \$75 by mutilating entrance tickets.

Mr. R. A. Wadson prosecuted on behalf of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, whilst the accused were defended by Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones.

\$75 Too Much.

The facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Wadson were that certain officials of the Jockey Club, having suspicion that money paid at the gate was finding its way into other people's pockets set a watch on the men at the gate who took in the money. From the balcony at the end of the private stands, directly above the public entrance, the officials watched the two men, who were taking money at the public entrance and saw that, instead of issuing whole tickets to people who were coming in, they issued half a ticket in exchange for \$3. Later on they issued the other half for \$3.

This was observed by the officials for a little while and a number of people came in this way. They then went below and stopped certain people and asked to see their tickets, and were shown, in fact, some one half and others the second half. On that they communicated with the Garrison Sergeant Major who was in charge of these men and the Sergeant Major sent out to warn the men that they were going to be relieved immediately. Shortly afterwards, two of the officials of the Jockey Club went to the public entrance, took away the tills and the counterfoils of the used tickets and checked up the money with the counterfoils. They found there was \$75 too much.

Mr. Wadson said that the procedure as regards the issue and return of the tickets was as follows:—

A day or so before the races, the Garrison Sergeant Major and the Corporal went to the offices of the Treasurers, Linstead and Davis and were handed all the tickets that were going to be used at the race meeting. On every previous occasion, at the end of each day the used counterfoils had been handed back together, with the unused tickets and an equivalent amount of money to the used counterfoils.

Secretary's Evidence.

Mr. C. B. Brown of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Secretaries of the Jockey Club was the first witness called. He deposed that the two accused were employed by the Jockey Club as men in charge of the gate at the public entrance. They received respectively \$60 and \$35 for the four days in addition to free tiffin. Davidson, the witness was told, had been previously engaged in this kind of work, having served at extra race meetings previous to the annual meeting.

Dealing with the issuing of entrance tickets, Mr. Brown said that besides those sold at the gate, 100 tickets were given to Messrs. Kelly and Walsh for disposal. The tickets were printed in numerical order and collected from the witness's office by the Garrison Sergeant Major a day or two prior to the race meeting and handed to those in charge of the gate. Instructions to ticket sellers were that they were to hand a ticket to each person entering the enclosure. At the end of the day the money corresponding to the number of tickets sold together with the unsold tickets were turned over to the witness. The tickets sold each day bore different series numbers.

Proceeding with his evidence, the witness said that at 12.30 p.m., on February 13 he was in the Stewards' Room when the money was counted. He was told that there was more money than there ought to have been.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hugh-Jones, Mr. Brown admitted that Lowe had not previously been employed as ticket collector. He did not think that the system of issuing tickets was faulty.

Replying to further questions, the witness said that he had had suspicions of malpractice at previous meetings. However, no traps were set and no action taken by witness.

Mr. Hugh-Jones suggested that that was an extraordinary attitude to adopt, and Mr. Brown replied that he would have been glad if his suspicions had been unfounded.

Turn Half Way.

Mr. F. M. Crawford, who was an official of the Jockey Club on Feb-

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre: "The Little French Girl," 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.

To-day—Star Theatre: "The Bat."

To-day—World Theatre: "Tumbleweeds."

To-day—Music recital at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

To-day and February 27—Sixth Dancing display by Miss Violet Capell's Pupils, Queen's Theatre, 5 p.m.

To-day—Whist drive and dance at Seamen's Institute, 8.30 p.m.

February 23-25—Queen's Theatre: "Lovers."

February 23-25—Star Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."

February 23-25—World Theatre: "Altars of Desire."

February 24—Cheer 'O dance at City Hall, 8.30 p.m.

February 25—Craigengower Cricket Club's annual Bachelors' Dance.

February 29—Star Theatre: Dancing display by the Pupils of Miss V. Capell, 9.15 p.m.

Sports.

To-day—H.K. Hockey Club 1st XI. v. 1st Batt. Queen's Regt., U.S.R.C., 5 p.m.

To-day—Whist drive at the Cheer 'O, Y.M.C.A., Chater Rd., 7.30 p.m.

February 25—First Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley.

March 3—"American" lawn tennis tourney (mixed doubles) for members of the Ladies' Recreation Club, 2.30 p.m.

March 3—Fanning Hunt steeplechases (Spring meeting).

March 11—Sixth extra race meeting of Macao Race Club.

March 14—Ninth bi-annual race for ship's life boats ("Trevesa" Trophy) starting at 4 p.m.

Lammert's Auctions.

February 27—At 5, Armend Bldg., (Ground Floor), Kimberley Rd., Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 11 a.m.

February 27—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, Silver and plated ware, 2.30 p.m.

February 28—At 25 Humphreys Bldg., Hanoi Rd., Kowloon, household furniture, 2.45 p.m.

Hughes & Hough's Auction.

March 1—At Auction Room, Ice House Street, valuable leasehold property situate in Peak District, 3 p.m.

Meetings.

To-day—Meeting of Hong Kong Automobile Association at Messrs. Jardine's, 6.30 p.m.

February 24—Fourth annual meeting of shareholders in the Hong Kong and Territorial Estates, Ltd., at St. George's Bldg., 7 Connaught Rd., 11 a.m.

February 24—Annual meeting of seat holders of the Union Church, Kennedy Rd., 5.30 p.m.

February 25—Ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Corporation, at City Hall, noon.

February 27—The Hong Kong Tramways Limited, hold yearly meeting at Messrs. Jardine's offices at noon.

February 29—Forty-first annual meeting of the H.K. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Messrs. Jardine's, noon.

Miscellaneous.

February 23—Annual Show of flowers and vegetables at Volunteer Headquarters.

February 24—Pianoforte Recital by Mr. Harry Ore, at "Multinoma" No. 2, May Rd., 9.30 p.m.

February 25—Sir Shou-son Chow and Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall entertain Sir Miles Lampson, K.C.M.G., in Chinese Merchants Club.

March 1—Annual dinner of members of St. David's Society, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.

March 23—Annual inspection of Hong Kong Police Force by H.E. The Governor.

Messrs. William Willett Ltd., of Sloane-Square, S.W., state that they have for disposal the freehold of the Dyke Estate, the beauty spot near Brighton.

February 13, deposed that he was requested to watch the public enclosure gate, and did so from the end of the private stands. This was about 12.20 p.m. The witness saw people coming in and they were issued with tickets which the people in charge of the gate did not tear at the perforation but approximately half way. Witness would not say that this was done in every case, but he saw it done in many instances.

The witness then accosted the patrons and asked to see their tickets. Three had the numbered halves of tickets whilst two ladies produced the perforation part of tickets without any numbers.

Witness then reported the matter to Mr. Brown and later to Police Sergeant Baker.

Later the money was taken to the Stewards' Room and counted and afterwards the two men in charge of the gate were relieved by two other soldiers.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Kan Tong-po, of the Bank of East Asia, left Hong Kong to-day on a business trip to Shanghai, sailing on the "President Jackson."

The only case of notifiable disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health on Monday was that of a Chinese from the Kowloon district with small-pox.

Mr. A. L. Barton (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.) and Mrs. Barton were passengers on the "President Jackson" which sailed from Hong Kong to-day for Shanghai.

Mr. A. Brostedt, who is traffic agent in the Orient for the Canadian National Railways, left Hong Kong to-day on the "President Jackson" to go to Shanghai.

Among the passengers on the N.Y.K. "Mishima Maru" which arrived to-day from Japan and Shanghai were Miss D. Magee, Mr. V. Rico, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. La Sage.

There will be a "Cheer 'O Y.M.C.A. Dance," at the City Hall on Friday next at 8.30 p.m. Tickets \$1, ladies by invitation. The "Lyric Dance Orchestra" will be in attendance. This dance is "for service men only."

Mr. G. W. R. Miller (of Messrs. Patterson, Barker & Co., Ltd., Singapore) and Mrs. Miller are going to England via America. They sailed from Hong Kong to-day on the "President Jackson," which is bound for Seattle.

The 5.15 p.m. cinema performance will not be given in the Queen's Theatre to-day, as Miss Violet Capell's pupils are giving a dancing display at 5 p.m. The 2.30, 7.15 and 9.20 picture programmes will be given as usual.

A flower and vegetable stall presented by residents, fancy work and edibles made by members, and a British-American Tobacco Co.'s cigarette stall were the features of a successful annual sale of work held by the Hong Kong branch of the Mothers' Union at the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon.

Mr. L. D. Turner, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, who defended in the "schoolboy manslaughter" case at the Magistrate's Court, and instructed Mr. F. C. Jenkin at the Criminal Sessions (when defendant was discharged), left the Colony to-day to spend a month's holiday at Tsingtao, in North China.

London, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons yesterday sanctioned a vote in the supplementary estimates for the purchase of a site and the erection of the British Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. It is expected that the cost this year will be £26,000 and that the estimated total cost will be £80,000.—British Wireless Service.

The annual inspection of the Hong Kong Police Force will be held on March 23, by H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi). The Hong Kong Police Reserve will participate in the parade. In all probability the inspection will take place on the Murray Parade ground instead of in the Central Police Station compound.

In connection with the departure of Commander G. B. Hartford, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), a group photograph of the Hong Kong Police Reserve was taken yesterday. Command Hartford has been adjutant of the Police Reserve since its formation, and on Monday he will entertain the Police Reserve to tea at the Hotel Savoy, when a farewell address and presentation will be made to him.

No case of notifiable disease was reported in the Colony yesterday.

Mr. Robert Bailey, a director of the British-American Tobacco Co. Shanghai, left Hong Kong to-day on the "President Jackson" after a short stay in the Colony.

Mr. R. D. Gillespie and Mr. P. Fowler (of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.), with Mrs. Fowler, sailed from Hong Kong to-day on the "President Jackson" for Shanghai.

Mr. F. A. (Eric) Pollock, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., one of the best jockeys in Hong Kong, left the Colony to-day for Shanghai on the "President Jackson."



PRINCESS MARY
Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, in evening gown and wearing some of her magnificent jewels. The Princess is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary of England.

Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, manager in the Orient for Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., was a passenger on the "President Jackson" which left Hong Kong to-day for Shanghai.

Mr. W. T. Stanton of Messrs. L. Dunbar & Co. left the Colony to-day on the s.s. "Hector." He is to spend a few months' holiday and will then return to Hong Kong. Mr. Stanton has been hon. secretary of the Polo Club and is an ardent rider on the flat and in steeplechases.



Lloyd Little, 19-year-old Boy Scout of Portland, Ore., is now a full-fledged Indian Chief with the title of Chief Eagle. He is the only American with the exception of President Coolidge, who has ever been so honoured by the Blackfoot Indians of Montana.

Among the passengers on the "President Jackson" when she sailed from Hong Kong this morning for Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle were: Mr. J. Blum, Mrs. B. A. Sonneck, Miss R. Judah, Mrs. L. B. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. H. Von Arps Aubert.

Arrangements are being made in connection with the visit of the King of Siam to Java, which is to take place in June. The visit is expected to last ten weeks and 30 officials and 20 others will be attached to H.M.'s suite. Half of the Hotel Papandayan at Garoet had been reserved for the visitors. In Bandung His Majesty will stay at the Hotel Romant.

Dr. R. Gauthier, the Director of the League of Nations Eastern Bureau, has arrived back in Singapore from India.

Miss B. C. Preston, of the Davenport Centre of England Lodge, has been installed Provincial Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows.

Major J. M. Mackenzie, Royal Scots, has assumed duty as Commandant S.V.F. and C.S.M. J. Imm, South Staffords, as Regimental Sergeant-Major.

The late Mr. Gershom Whitfield Guinness, M.B. (53), of the China Inland Mission, Newington Green, London, N., for 30 years a medical missionary, left £1,334.

Mr. P. H. Suckling, A.S.A.A., general manager of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. left to-day by the "President Jackson" on one of his periodical business visits to Shanghai.

The death took place in the General Hospital, Singapore, on Friday, January 13, of Mr. J. W. Rowan, Head Assistant on Sungei Wangi Estate, Sitkawan. The funeral took place the following day at Bidadari cemetery.

A Blyth message says the election of Co-operative Wholesale Society directors resulted as follows: London District, Mr. C. T. Darch; Manchester, Sir F. C. Dudley, Mr. J. Hawkins; Newcastle, Mr. W. Dodds. No change.

The L.N.E.R. have decided that as their signals are renewed the semaphore arms shall be made to work in the upper quadrant—i.e., upwards instead of downwards for the "all clear" position. The danger aspect will remain unaltered.

The wedding took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, of Mr. Charles Gordon Osborne, of Messrs. Sims, Darby & Co., Ltd., to Mrs. Hollinshead. Mr. J. M. Sims gave the bride away. Miss Douglas was bridesmaid and Mr. D. D. McDermid was bestman.

One of the most popular lady turfites in the Colony, Mrs. R. J. Paterson, has left the Colony. She sailed to-day on the "President Jackson" for Shanghai. Mr. Paterson is with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and was formerly Clerk of the Course of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

The speed of the L.C.C. tramcars has been increased to an average of nine and three-quarter miles an hour, including "stops," the highest average speed of any urban tramways in the kingdom. The London General omnibuses maintain an average speed of eight miles an hour, including "stops."

Shanghai residents who came down for the Hong Kong Jockey Club's annual race meeting and left to-day to return by the "President Jackson" included the well-known gentlemen riders, Mr. V. M. Halmovitch, Mr. A. J. P. Heard, Mr. J. Fote-Hunt, Mr. H. MacLellan and Mrs. Maitland; also Mr. D. E. Sassoon (of the "Eve" stable), Mr. F. Elias, Mr. F. Genabarger, and Mr. W. G. Pirie.

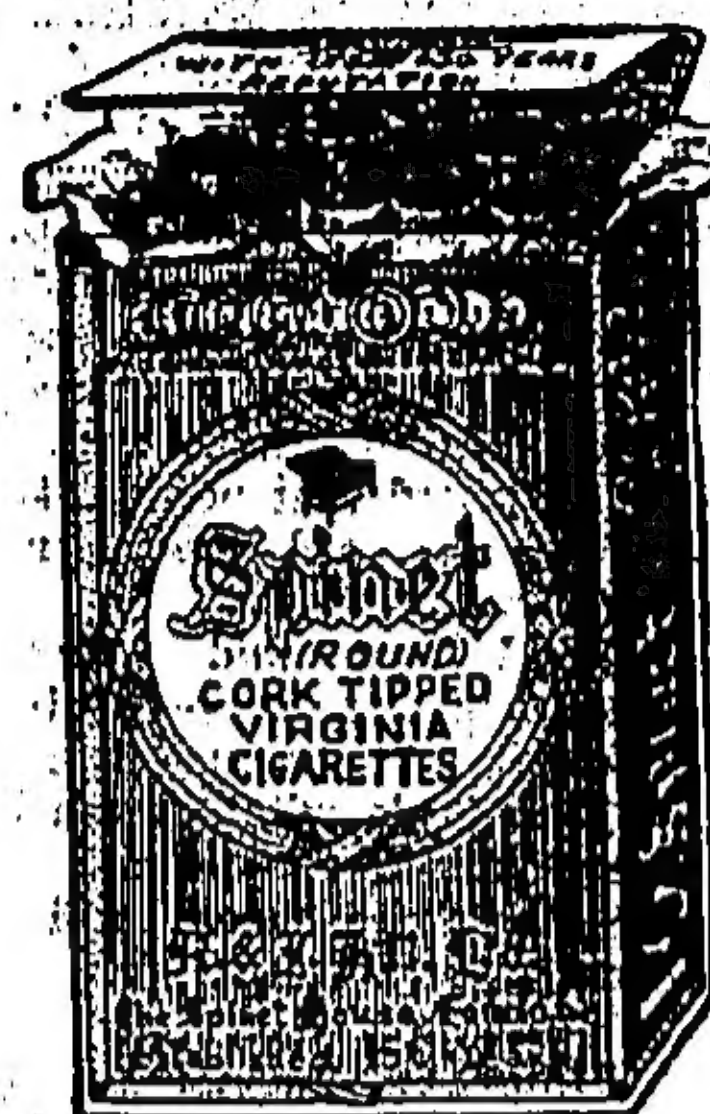
A Chinese male was sentenced to five years with hard labour at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for the theft of money and clothing belonging to a Chinese doctor living at 334 Shanghai Street, Yaumati. It was alleged that prisoner entered the house with two other men and asked for a cubicle and thereupon proceeded to keep the occupant company in smoking opium. The men later bound and gagged the doctor. The latter, on the following evening, saw the prisoner in the street. On seeing he was observed prisoner ran away but was captured.

Two highly respected Hong Kong Chinese families will be united next Tuesday when the wedding will take place at St. John's Cathedral, at 3 p.m. of Mr. B. C. Lee and Miss Esther Wong. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. Lee Hsuan, the owner of Lee Theatre and Lee Garden, East Point. Mr. Lee, senior, has spent large sums in the development of districts between Wanchai and Causeway Bay, where he owns a great deal of property. The bride is the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wong. Mr. Wong is a comrade to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd. During the War, he took a prominent part in the activities of the Chinese Company of the Police Reserve. Mr. Wong is also an enthusiastic member of the Chinese Protestant Church. The bride is a charming young lady, well-versed in European customs, and the recent marriages of her elder sisters were social events among the leading local Chinese classes.

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SPORTS

BROKEN TIME.

BRITISH SOCCER AUTHORITIES DECIDE.

BREAK WITH CONTINENT.

London, Yesterday. A meeting of the Football Association in London to-day received a report from a conference of representatives of English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish Football Associations held at Sheffield on Feb. 17.

The F.A. adopted the recommendation by the conference of withdrawal from membership of the International Football Federation and a letter of resignation has been sent.

The trouble is due to the International Federation's action regarding payment for broken time in connection with the Olympics. Reuter.

A Vexed Point.

[Note: Payment to amateurs for alleged broken time has been a vexed point between the British and Continental football authorities for some time. Matters reached a head when the "International" authorities sanctioned the payment to amateurs (who are to play in the Olympic Games) for broken time. Because the British F.A.'s hold that it is wrong in principle, they have now severed connection.]

SOCCER THROW-IN.

IS REVISION OF RULE NEEDED?

REDUCING INTERRUPTIONS.

Writing in a home paper, Charles Buchan (the Arsenal forward) points out:—

Football cup-ties are so vital to the clubs concerned that any methods likely to bring the desired results are adopted. Consequently the stoppages for off-side, free kicks, throw-ins, etc., are more frequent, and the pleasure of the game, as a spectacle, is greatly reduced. How can the number of these interruptions be reduced? The off-side rule cannot be altered; the penalty for free kicks does not lend itself to any amendment, consequently the only way in which an improvement can be made is by an alteration to the rule governing the throw-in.

Offside Rule a Success. It will be generally admitted that the alteration to the offside rule has proved a great success. It has added to the speed of the game and done away with many irritating stoppages. Yet we have only gone back to the way in which the game was played some 40 years ago. If it was so successful in this instance, why not try the same expedient with regard to throw-ins? In bygone days, a player could throw the ball in practically with one hand, and could propel the ball a considerable distance. Some half-backs could plant the ball into the goalmouth quite easily, making each throw-in as dangerous as a corner-kick, and conferring a great benefit to their side. They made the punishment for kicking out a serious affair instead of the innocuous thing it is now.

Benefit to Game. If the present rule is deleted and the old rule brought into force, it may prove a great benefit to the game. Players would devote more attention to keeping the ball in play, with a subsequent improvement in the play. Half-backs, in particular, would have to endeavour to get the ball to their forwards instead of playing for safety. It would affect the play of the backs as well. When in difficulties, especially near the corner flag, full-backs generally resort to the practice of putting the ball into touch. If this alteration were made they would be compelled to strive to keep the ball in play, thus giving the forwards an opportunity of tackling them while in possession. It would mean that a team sorely pressed during the last minutes of the game would be compelled to adopt other tactics to keep their defence intact, and instead of this period of the game being the tamest, it would become the most exciting.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In the first round of the Club Championship singles of the Hong Kong C.C. annual tennis tournament yesterday, C. C. Stark defeated Dr. D. J. Valentine by 8-6, 7-5.

R. M. Henderson received a walk-over from S. M. Garrard. The G. C. Grove v. H. Owen Hughes match was postponed.

In Monday's "China Mail" it was erroneously stated that Mr. H. T. M. Barma is the captain of the University 2nd XI cricket team. Mr. F. H. H. is the skipper who has successfully led his team to win the junior championship this season.

INTERNATIONAL.

FRANCE IN TWO SOCCER MATCHES.

BRITISH ARMY WINS.

Paris, Yesterday. At international soccer, France defeated Ireland to-day by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

Army Triangular. Paris, Yesterday. In the Army triangular tournament, the French Army lost to the British Army to-day by the odd goal in five.—Reuter.

[Note: The Belgian Army is the other competitor.]

Scottish League.

London, Yesterday. In Division I. of the Scottish Football League to-day, St. Mirren (on their own ground) lost to Celtic by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

The winners take first place on goal average and the league table now stands at:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Celtic	28	18	7	3	72	24	43
Rangers	27	19	6	3	83	30	43
Motherwell	28	18	6	4	75	31	42
Hearts	27	17	4	7	78	38	38
St. Mirren	28	14	5	10	57	81	33
Kilmarnock	28	12	8	8	52	58	32
Partick	28	13	5	10	67	49	31
Aberdeen	29	14	3	12	54	53	31
Cowdenbeath	29	12	7	10	49	51	31
Falkirk	28	14	2	12	60	52	30
St. Johnstone	29	11	7	11	57	54	29
Hibernians	28	10	7	11	54	51	27
Dundee	28	10	4	14	47	62	24
Airdrie	28	7	9	12	41	58	23
Queen's Park	28	8	6	14	49	58	22
Bo'ness	28	0	2	17	37	87	20
Familton	28	7	5	16	35	82	19
Rath Rovers	27	6	5	16	48	84	18
Dunfermline	28	3	3	22	30	95	9

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

KOSBIES BEAT R.A.

By five goals to nil, the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers defeated Royal Artillery yesterday, at Sookumpoo, in the semi-final round of the United Services shield football competition. Stocks and Campbell scored in the first half. After the change of ends, Toal, McGlinchey and Alexander found the mark. Philpotts, Viccars and Trim played well for the losers.

The Kosbies in the Service final meet the winners of to-day's tie between the R.A.F. and the "Titania." To-day's fixtures are:—

Senior Shield, 2nd round:—Police v. 1st Queen's Regt., St. Joseph's ground, 4.15 p.m. Referee: Mr. Smith. Linesmen: Messrs. Presley and Kinsella.

United Services Shield, Semi-finals:—Junior division: 2nd K.O.S.B.'s Reserves v. H.M.S. "Iroquois," Sookumpoo, 2 p.m. Referee: L/S. Phillips. Linesmen: C.E.R.A. Phillips and Pte. Lamb.

Senior division: Royal Air Force v. H.M.S. "Titania," Sookumpoo, 4 p.m. Referee: S/Sgt. Gilbert. Linesmen: S/Sgt. Gilmoore and Pipe-Major Mackie.

The second round game between the H.K.F. Club and the K.O.S.B. has been postponed.

BASEBALL LEAGUE.

NEW COMPETITION FOR CHINESE.

The Chinese baseball team from the Hawaiian Islands (in Hong Kong last summer) have presented a silver cup to encourage baseball among Chinese youths in this Colony.

Representatives of four teams met on Monday at China Sports with Mr. R. Shim as Chairman. Mr. K. L. Ho was appointed hon. secretary and treasurer of a new Chinese baseball league. It was decided that any other team wishing to compete must enter before March 7, notifying Mr. K. L. Ho or Mr. R. Shim at China Sports or South China A.A. China Building. At the next meeting it is proposed to elect a special committee to take charge of the league.

THE OLDEST GAME.

Probably this is chess, the origin of which is hidden in the mists of antiquity. The earliest records of it are found in Hindustan, where it was known as "Chaturanga," which means the four parts of an army—elephants, horsemen, chariots and foot-soldiers. It was introduced into Spain by the Arabs during the eighth century, and from that country spread over Europe. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but was played in England previous to the Norman conquest. During its travels the game underwent various changes.

LAST MATCH.

M.C.C. TEAM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

END OF CRICKET TOUR.

Capetown, Yesterday. In the last match of the M.C.C. cricket tour in South Africa, the M.C.C. defeated Western Province by eight wickets. Scores:—M.C.C. (1st innings) 415 runs for 8 wickets, declared. Western Province (1st innings) 162 runs; Freeman, A. P. (of Kent) took 5 wickets for 49 runs. Western Province (2nd innings, followed-on) 339 runs. M.C.C. (2nd innings) 87 runs for 2 wickets.—Reuter.

LONG JUMPING.

ENGLAND LONG WAY BEHIND AMERICA.

SPRINTERS AS STYLISTS.

Long Jumping is a sport in which England has fallen a long way behind America. I have seen it stated in print that a Framingham school boy once jumped 23ft. 6½ inches, but upon enquiry I found that there was "a slight fall from the take off to the pit." The record I think that we may really recognise is that of 21 ft. 9½ ins. created at the Public Schools Championships in 1923, by V. E. V. Powell, Clifton.

A Great Jumper.

There is no reason why Great Britain should not produce fine Long Jumpers, except that we are not so good as the Americans and Scandinavians, in improving and keeping our methods of jumping up-to-date (writes F. A. M. Webster).

One of the finest school boys jumpers we have ever produced is C. L. Lockton. At 17 years of age he won the English Championship at 19 ft. 4 ins. and was champion also in 1875, 1879 and 1880, doing over 22 ft. upon the last two occasions. Indeed, from the time he was 18 years of age he could always clear 22 ft.

C. B. Fry's Feet.

The first man to clear 23 ft. was that great all-round athlete, C. B. Fry. In March 1893, at Oxford, he amazed everyone with a new world's record of 23 ft. 6½ ins. That, to-day, is a comparatively ordinary performance. Towards the end of last century, W. J. M. Newburn, a gigantic Irishman, beat 24 ft. In 1901, another Irishman, P. J. O'Connor, made 25 ft. quite possible by clearing 24 ft. 11½ ins. That record stood unapproached until 1912, when an American, A. L. Gutterson, won the Olympic event at 24 ft. 11 1/5ths ins.

Negro Athletes.

Twenty-five feet, however, was not beaten until a group of American negroes came into prominence just after the War. Sol Butler was expected to do 25 ft. at the Antwerp Olympiad in 1920, but pulled a thigh muscle in his first jump. A year later another negro, Ed Gourdin, of Harvard University, did 25 ft. 3 ins. Then, at the Paris Olympiad in 1924, I saw a white American, R. Legendre, make an amazing jump of 25 ft. 6 3/16ths ins. He did it by getting very high in the air, making a running start while off the ground and contributing a fine body whip from the waist upwards. The man who had been expected to break the record at that meeting was a very small American negro, de Hart Hubbard, but he, like Butler at Antwerp, pulled a muscle.

Hubbard's Laurels.

Hubbard, however, was not to be denied his laurels, for, at Chicago, in 1925, he set up the existing world's record of 25 ft. 10 7/8ths ins.

Besides being wonderful long jump stylists, all these latter day record breakers have been very fast sprinters. Hubbard, for instance, can do better than 10 secs. for 100 yards. No one yet knows the limit of long jumping, for it has been reckoned mathematically that a man travelling at a rate of 100 yards in 10 secs. and leaving the take-off board at an angle of 45 degrees should rise to a height of, approximately, 6 ft. 5 ins. and should clear, actually, in his long jump over 28 ft.

Andrew Mitchell, an outside left from Crook Town, for whom both Birmingham and Newcastle United were bidding, has signed on for Sunderland.

Subject to the sanction of the Football League, the Chelsea v. Grimsby Town League match, postponed from December 27, will be played at Stamford Bridge on March 14.

Gene Tunney, the champion, and Tex Rickard, the famous American boxing promoter, are reported to have settled their differences. As a result, Tunney will probably have two fights this year, the first with Jack Sharkey and the second with Jack Dempsey.

GOLF CADDIES.

SOUND ADVICE FROM THE BAGMEN.

WHEN VARDON REFUSED IT.

When Harry Vardon was at the height of his great golfing career he once asked his caddie which club he should take.

"Tak' yer cleek," said the caddie. "No," replied Vardon, "I think I'll take my brassie."

"Weel, ye can if ye like, but I'll no gie it ye," said the caddie; and he turned round the bag.

Vardon took his brassie, went over the green, and from that point his caddie did not hand him a single club, but placed the bag so that Vardon could make his own selection. Player and caddie were not on speaking terms for the rest of that round!

Distance is not the only point on which a caddie should be able to give good advice; he should know the best line to the hole, and also the best spots for an easy approach. And there are occasions when the caddie should be able to warn his golfer to play short of the green, or to make sure of being up and past the flag.

Flattery Business. All golfers preen themselves on their ability to hit a longer ball than they really do, and caddies well know this. They can "read" a player almost at a glance, and, after a look at the club, can gauge a man's handicap to within a stroke or so.

This flattery business is not always carried out, however. Two players at St. Andrews had two good caddies. One, with an iron, laid his ball on the green. The other said to his caddie: "What club shall I play?"

"Tak' yer iron," replied the caddie. "But if I hit it I'll go too far." "Ye needna fash," replied the caddie; "ye'll no hit it."

He meant, of course, that the player would not hit the ball perfectly, and so was certain not to go over the green. It was a case of sound advice that might have been better put.

Very Human. Caddies are very human. They generally take a tremendous interest in your game (often because they have a bet on the match!). But they occasionally become disgusted and show their disapproval in many ways.

A temperamental player may be upset by his caddie's attitude, and I have long wondered what were the thoughts of a certain American who was having a round at St. Andrews. The first hole he played fairly well; the second also. Going to the third, however, he sliced one shot after the other until, after five strokes, he found himself on the Jubilee course and close to the sea.

This meant that he was at least 200 yards off the line, and had the Jubilee course, both fairways of the New course, and the rough between him and the third green.

Unabashed, he turned to the caddie and said, "What's the line?"

"If ye tell me what course we're playing on, I'll soon tell ye the line," came the reply.

Bobby Jones. Bobby Jones not only estimates distance, but chooses the club for himself. He is probably wise, for while caddies are generally pretty reliable, they may think of a shot as flying high, whereas the player may have it in mind to play a low shot with a bit of a run on the ball.

It was during a championship that a friend of mine whose thoughts were running in a different channel from those of his caddie, said: "Give me the cleek."

"Ye'll tak' yer cleek or I'll gie ye the brassie," replied the caddie.

My friend, a really good caddy player, decided to show his caddy exactly how far he could get with the cleek, and he struck a beauty, a true pin splitter. On reaching the green, the ball lay some five yards past the hole in an excellent position—much to the surprise of my friend, who fondly thought that the ball would finish well over the hole.

Friend for the Day. My friend's comment afterwards was: "It's dreadful to think that, once on the links, these caddies seem to own you body and soul. When I turned round the caddie was lighting a cigarette!"

The manner in which he tees the ball and arranges the clubs in the bag tells you immediately whether a caddie is good or not. The modern caddy beams all over when he's def. a bag with not too many clubs in it, and he is your friend for the day. But give him a huge kit, with probably fifteen irons and four wooden clubs, and he begins to wonder what manner of golfer is this who needs all these clubs to get round!

One day after lunch on a course in the South I heard a caddy say to the player: "I've left seven clubs out of the bag. This morning you didn't play a shot with any of them."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTOR BOAT RACE.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK'S TROPHY.

SPEED OF ABOUT 40 KNOTS.

The venue and date for the forthcoming motor boat race when British and Foreign teams of boats conforming to the rules of the International 1½ litre class will compete for the Duke of York's Trophy, have now definitely been fixed.

The event, which will be organised by officials of the Marine Motoring Association and the British Motor Boat Club, will extend over three days, August 11, 12 and 14, at Southampton.

The 1½ litre class, it will be remembered, was organised as the result of an international conference held in Brussels in 1922, with the object of stimulating post-war motor boat racing on an international basis; the restrictions of the class being solely in connection with the power units of the boats which are allowed a maximum capacity of 1½ litres or a nominal horse power rating of just over 11 h.p.

Big Effort This Year.

The class received Royal recognition in 1924 when H.R.H. the Duke of York presented a handsome gold trophy, a coveted award, that has been secured by British built and engine-craft until 1927 when an American boat won the event and established a new record for speed.

The engines in these speedy little craft, in the modern types, produce over 100 h.p. and speeds in the region of 40 knots have been obtained.

This year it is understood will see big endeavours to keep the trophy in the country of its origin, it having been lost last year, chiefly owing to the fact that no British sportsman approached British manufacturers to build a strictly up-to-date production.

100 MILES RECORD.

BRILLIANT ROAD RUN TO LONDON.

THROUGH FLOODED AREAS.

Encouraged by the cheers of a vast crowd of people, Arthur Newton completed a road run of 100 miles at Hyde Park Corner in 14 hrs. 22 min. 10 sec., beating the record established by himself by nearly 21 min. There were amazing scenes at the finish, and Newton was almost overwhelmed by the thousands who had gathered to cheer him in. He was fresh enough to make a brief speech from the balcony of St. George's Hospital.

In brilliant moonlight, Arthur Newton, the famous South African runner, started out from Box a little village near Bath, on one of the most amazing athletic records attempts ever conceived. On the famous Bath Road he was trying to beat the 100 miles running record of 14 hours 43 min., which he himself set up in South Africa.

Four British runners were pitted against Newton—E. G. Hubert (Poly.), R. Norton (Surrey A.C.), H. G. Wicketton (Woodford Green A.C.), and M. J. Terrett (Highgate H.), running in relays as pacers.

Short Strides.

Newton had made the journey by road from London during the day, and had only a brief rest before his run began. He wasted no time in preliminaries, but set off at once in an effortless short-striding run. Scores of cyclists went with him for miles, while some young athletes attempted to run beside him, but it was not long before these were left behind.

At the half-distance Newton was in front of his schedule time, as he had been all along, but he had not beaten his own record by fifty miles.

Going through Maidenhead he showed signs of leg weariness, but continued striding evenly and crossed the flooded area of Maidenhead on the temporary wooden foot-bridges without a fault.

He finished his 100 mile schedule time, amid great excitement, at Hyde Park Corner.

The official opening of the Hartsbourne Manor Golf Club, Bushey Heath, has been fixed for May 1. A. Wells, who was with the old Wembley Club for many years, will be the professional.

Paulino Uzcudun, the Basque heavy-weight boxer, who has been in the United States twelve months, has applied to the Labour Department at Washington for permission to stay a further six months; Uzcudun has a number of lucrative engagements in view in the States.

And sure enough, on reflection, the owner realised he carried these clubs merely because he always forgot to leave them out.

ETON'S HISTORY.

FIRST RECORDED CRICKET MATCH.

PLAYED WESTMINSTER IN 1796.

When Henry VI founded Eton in 1441 he could never have imagined that it would grow into the most famous school in the world. For one of the original statutes reads that there were to be 70 members of the College including 25 poor scholars, and that this number was neither to increase nor decrease, the purpose of the School being to fill vacancies at King's College, Cambridge, as they occurred.

When that happened the news would be brought to Eton, by the "resignation man," and the captain of the School at once left for the University. But it was not long before the number of scholars increased to 70, while the "poor and infirm men" were reduced to 13. Nowadays, there are well over a thousand boys at the School.

List of Famous Men.

From the outset a close connection existed with Winchester, due probably to the fact that Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, who was also Visitor of Winchester College, advised Henry in the founding of Eton. And because of the amount of Royal patronage it has enjoyed during the 500 years of its existence, Eton holds a unique position among schools.

As the centuries rolled on so did it come to be recognised by the highest families in the land as the place where their sons should be educated, and the long list of famous men it has turned out in every possible branch of life, from George Canning, Walpole, Bolingbroke, Fox, the great Duke of Wellington, and Shelley to Gladstone, and contemporaries of the present day bears eloquent testimony to its building up of a race of statesmen and public men.

Endowment.

But things did not always go well with the School.—Edward IV did his best to suppress it. He took away many of its estates and reduced the income to a quarter of what it was, and only the stand made by Provost Westbury and Archbishop Bourchier saved the situation. Henry VII restored some of the property, but Henry VIII deprived the School of another couple of hundred acres, including what we know as St. James' Park in Piccadilly.

It should be mentioned that the bulk of Eton's original endowment came from property in England, belonging to French Abbots which Henry V had taken over. It is still retained by the School.

George III established once and for all the close connections, between the Royal Family and Eton. He paid numerous visits there and became so popular that his birthday, the 4th of June, has been honoured ever since, and has developed into the "Glorious Fourth" as we know it now.

Old Restrictions.

Some of the restrictions of the old days sound amusing to modern ears. For instance, no ferret, ape, bear, fox, hind, or badger was allowed to be kept, beads, long hair and peaked shoes were taboo; so, too, were red, green or white hose.

As recreation the earliest Etonians indulged in watching performing bears and taking part in ram-hunting and tennis. Ram-hunting only lasted 150 years, as it was a cruel sport, the ram being clubbed to death.

Naturally enough, the first recorded Public School cricket match found Eton supplying one of the teams. That was in 1796 when Westminster provided the opposition at Hounslow Heath.

The Scaramanga Challenge Cup.

For roped ski-racing (in pairs) was won at Murren by Mr. Howard Ford and Mr. E. W. Richardson, with Lord Knebworth and Mr. Arnold Lunn second.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.

Paris	124
New York	4.87
Brussels	35.03
Geneva	25.34
Amsterdam	12.12½
Milan	32.06
Berlin	20.42½
Stockholm	18.17
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.32
Vienna	34.62½
Prague	164½
Helsingfors	193½
Madrid	23.785
Lisbon	2 19/64
Athens	388½
Bucharest	794½
Rio	5 59/64
Buenos Aires	47 29/32
Bombay	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	2/6½
Hong Kong	2/0½
Yokohama	1/11 1/82
Silver Spot	23 8/16
Silver Forward	23½

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 22.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

FORECASTS.

VELVETS WILL HELP RULE THE MODE.



Frocks for Daytime Show Many New and Interesting Features and Are Apt To Be More Formal.



Soft Materials Are Seen for Evening Gowns—The Daytime Appearance Stresses Velvets Alone or in Combination.

In entering upon new seasons the outstanding features are naturally stressed. Each year the tendency is to exhibit either a decidedly new silhouette, fabric or fashion idea that will be a complete departure from previous years. Other seasons will feature sports tendencies in dresses for all occasions, while still others will show the purely feminine mode dominant.

Among the winter dress tendencies that are certain to attain prominence are the flared outlines secured by several new means, the uneven hemline, which will have a marked popularity, judging by advance models, and unusual necklines. The tendency to have all frocks designed along sports lines—so evident during the Summer season—will be obscured by the definite inclination towards more formal silhouettes.

The new dresses are feminine in the extreme in their general aspect. But this femininity does not permit an abundance of trimmings and furbelows. The day is entirely past that could exhibit a marked degree of trimmings, even though the masculine type of gown is no longer seen.

The hemline, while still uneven, will not change materially in its length. It could not very well be shorter, and there seems little likelihood of it creeping down much—except in certain types of dresses that demand for harmony a longer skirt.

Maria Corda, who dresses to best advantage her type of loveliness, has selected an interesting costume for the present weather. It is of beige georgette with peasant braiding featured on the sleeves. The loose blouse has many knife pleats set on a deep yoke of self material. The blouse effect is obtained by a belt of grosgrain ribbon in the tones used in the sleeves embroidery.

Miss Corda will be seen shortly in First National's "The Private Life of Helen of Troy."

PARIS SUITS.

When Sports Costumes Should Not Be Worn.

M. Douillet of Paris is designing charming new suits of the trotteur type, the skirts of which are quite new in cut.

For the summer ensemble, this house will use the new figured crepe de Chine or figured wool georgette for the frock, with a long coat of taffeta or crepe de Chine in

Velvets are entering upon a season that will help them to dominate the mode most completely. They are to be used for both afternoon and evening gowns as well as for coats and wraps. The very informal type of frock that depends upon its simplicity and youthful charm will appear in velvet as will the extremely formal gown of bouffant lines. The in-between frock, too, will answer smartly in terms of velvet and will appear as a dinner or afternoon tea gown in unusual lines. Velvets will not always be used by themselves, but will combine with other of the

popular fabrics for fall frocks.

All sorts of new fabrics are entering upon the mode for approval. But first in the new showings is velvet. The woolen velvet that will play so large a part in the new gowns has many interesting weaves. Velvety materials in the woollens will also be seen, in very thin or heavy weaves.

Suede cloths of velvet textures are to be much seen, too. They often possess a suede finish on a silk back and give much the appearance of the regular velvets. The cashmere velvets resembling velours, too, will be in evidence. The woollen fabric in all its velvety surfaces, however, will obscure to a great extent the silks that have formerly held sway even during Winter seasons.

The silk velvets are by no means to be abandoned. They, too, will be used to fashion many of the favourite models for this weather. They are especially popular when used in combination with silks and chiffons.

Evening gowns that rely upon a good deal for their outstanding feature will appeal most in velvet. The simplicity of detail that this material permits makes it most successful in this soft fabric.

Alice White, whose gowns are exceptionally attractive in the First National motion picture "Breakfast at Sunrise," is seen wearing a new and charming robe de style in black velvet made with bouffant, semi-hoop skirt and a low cut basque that boasts no trimming. A wide sash of silver ribbon gives a stunning effect in its bow at the left side of the definite waistline.

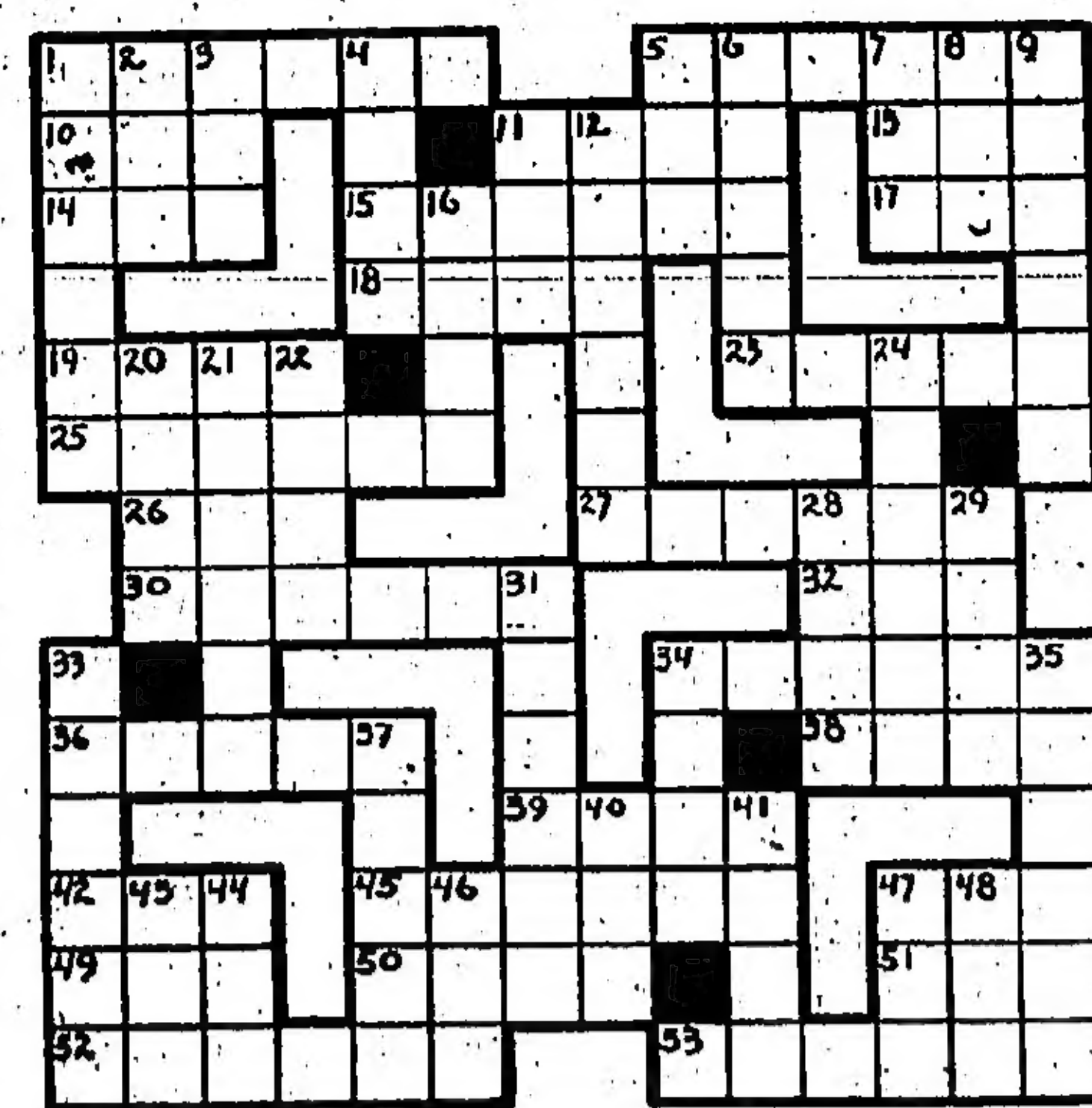
SHORT SKIRTS.

Fashion Influences And Trade.

At a joint meeting of the Textile Institute and the Bradford Textile Society, at Bradford, Sir Edwin fluenced fashions, and, as a con-

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-What catalysm once destroyed the world?
- 2-What was the Spanish-Portuguese peninsulaer anolently called?
- 3-Evening (poet.)
- 4-To relieve
- 5-A tavern
- 6-To loller
- 7-Where is the famous Westminster Abbey?
- 8-Bingular
- 9-Too
- 10-Bruck
- 11-What seaport in N. W. France served as temporary capital of Belgium, 1614?
- 12-From what noun is the adjective "traumatic" formed?
- 13-Vase
- 14-What group of islands is off Land's End, England?
- 15-What is a midday nap?
- 16-A diminutive suffix
- 17-What is another spelling of the printing term "mackle," a spot or blemish?

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 18-Theatre lobby
- 19-Mischievous children
- 20-What are squills?
- 21-Negligent
- 22-Snobble
- 23-An Italian monk
- 24-An ending of nouns of action
- 25-By means of what are plants usually propagated?
- 26-Etruscan household god
- 27-Persian king was defeated by the Greeks at Salamis?
- 28-To leave suddenly

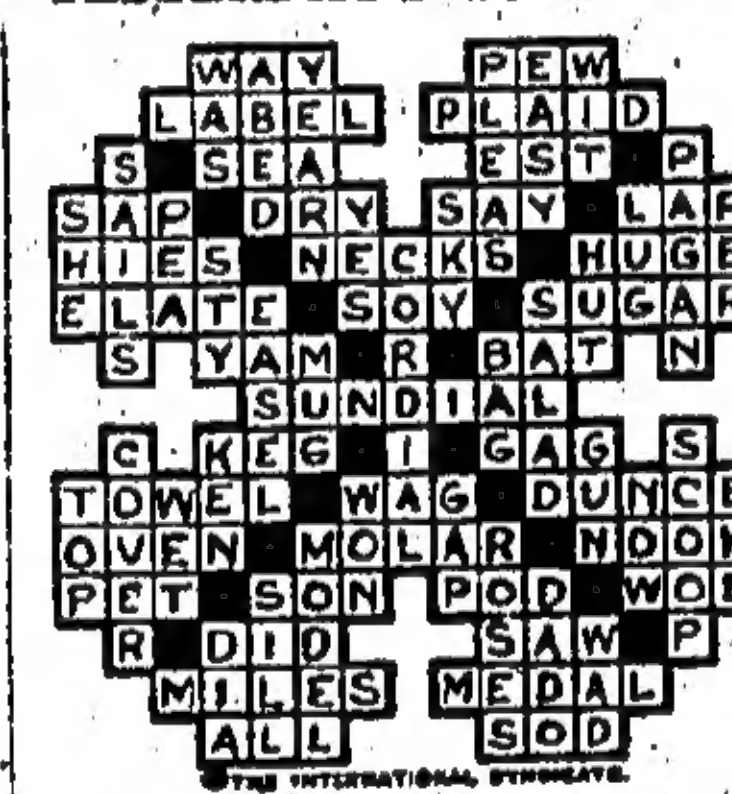
VERTICAL

- 1-A misdeamnor
- 2-Girl's name
- 3-A support
- 4-On what river of N. Mexico and Arizona is a poisonous lizard found?
- 5-Combining form— "Equal"
- 6-What is the judiciary often called?
- 7-River (Spanish)
- 8-Poetic name of India
- 9-What apostle was the brother of St. Peter?
- 11-Half eme

- 12-What youth was loved by Venus for his beauty?
- 13-What is a wide-mouthed earthenware jar?
- 14-What is the extinct European wild ox called?
- 15-What is the quality of being rare?
- 16-A melody
- 17-What is fine parchment?
- 18-What is the plural of "locus"?
- 19-Sharp, shrill cry
- 20-Gropingly
- 21-The act of flowing toward a point
- 22-Which is the red planet?
- 23-What is the inner side of the ditch at the foot of a rampart called?
- 24-To wake abruptly
- 25-Assistance
- 26-A foot covering
- 27-Part of "to be"
- 28-What combining form from the Greek means "dry"?
- 29-In anatomy what is a foot-like organ called?
- 30-What State of the U. S. is underlaid with coral? (abbr.)
- 31-To batter

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



sidered the main causes which influenced fashions, and, and a consequence, had their effect on trade. Short skirts for women and the turned-up trousers for men, he said, each had their effect on trade. Less material in dresses added to unemployment worries; the turning up of trousers at the bottom gave the hosiery manufacturers a first-class opportunity, because it created a demand for the fancy sock. "When this fashion first came in vogue the demand for the new style of sock was so great that the branch of the hosiery trade responsible for it was very busy for some years."

The shortening of skirts initiated some years ago by the "hobble" skirt, and since further continued to the danger even of respectability, had undoubtedly resulted in many idle looms in the Bradford and other manufacturing districts; but on the other hand that fashion had created a considerable amount of employment in the hosiery trade of Nottingham and Leicester, and proved that it was an ill wind which blew nobody good. It was the modern fashion of the short skirt which resulted in the big demand

for the silk stocking. The silk stocking held undisputed sway until somewhat checked by the Russian boot fashion; but the hosiery manufacturer seemed to have countered that with the knitted spattee, and now they could get colour, warmth, and utility combined. In the woollen trade the artificial silk industry had produced great changes. "I am told that it has practically killed what was known as the 'rag and shoddy,' because people now want something better, which they can get almost as cheaply."

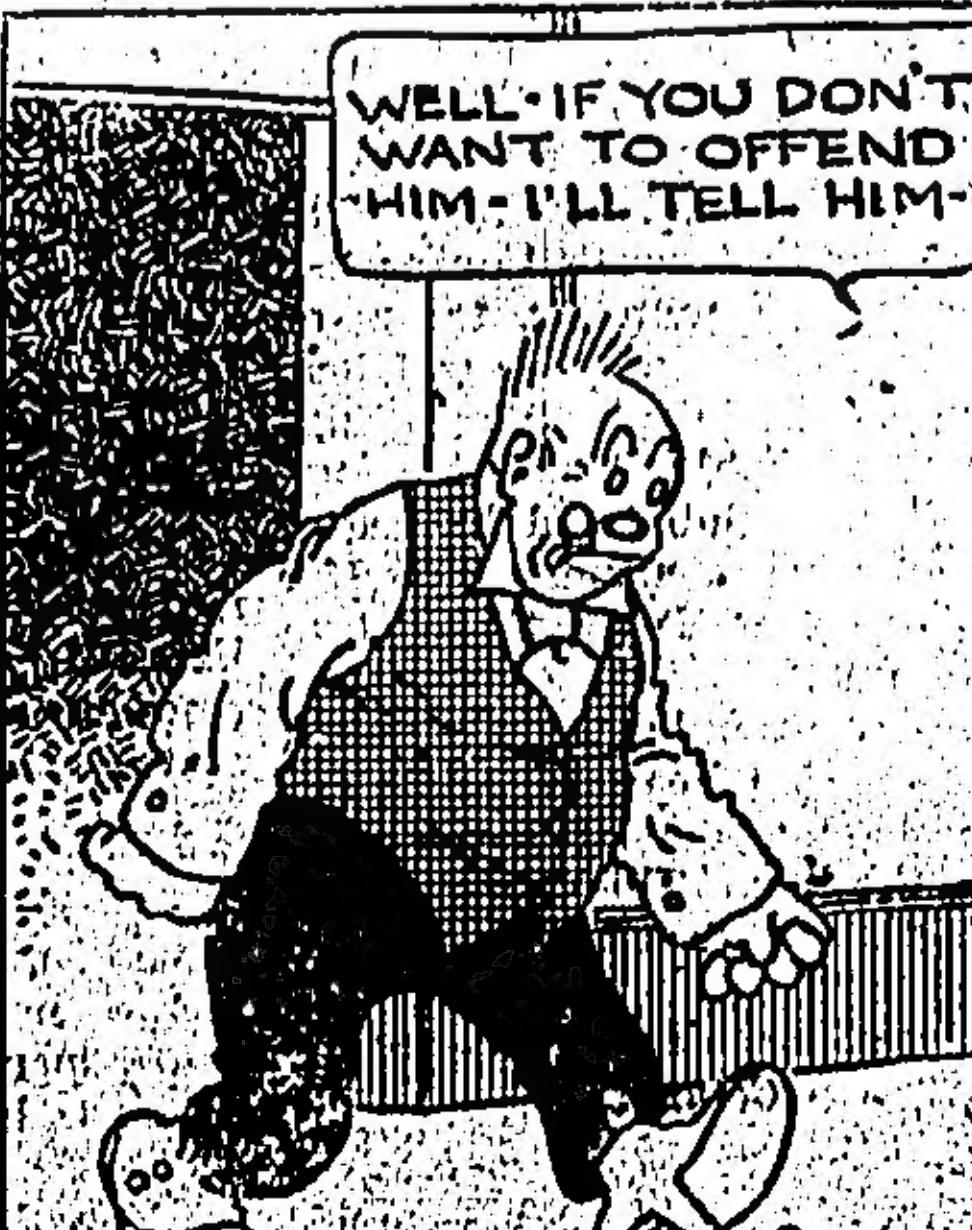
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M.C.L. IN 1927.

REPORT FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ACTIVITIES REVIEWED.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League is to be held at 11 a.m. on Thursday, at the Helena May Institute.

The statement of accounts for Feb. 28, 1927 to Jan. 31, 1928, has been issued together with the report of the Vice-President and Committee and the list of officers for 1927. Allocation of funds in 1927 is listed; this has already been announced. The report follows:

Organisation.

During the year 1927, the League's work has been enthusiastically carried on under the Presidency of Mrs. Southern.

The need of a Vice-President on the Committee has been felt for some time, and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe was unanimously elected as the first Vice-President at a meeting held on August 25.

Mrs. Burlingham, on her departure from the Colony, resigned the Hon. Treasurer'ship, and Mrs. Trautman took over the duties. Mrs. T. H. King became the Hon. General Secretary, when Mrs. Cressy went on leave in March.

Successful Year.

The Vice-President and Committee wish to express thanks to all those whose generous support has made this year so successful. The total sum of \$17,550 indicates the zeal and enthusiasm with which the various branches worked towards the general result.

Only in the years 1922 and 1923, when the totals were respectively \$21,000 and \$21,075, has the League ever achieved greater success.

The success of "Fun of the Fair" was largely due to the kindness of Mr. Lee Hysan in putting the Lee Gardens at the disposal of the Committee thereby giving the Fair a suitable background. An outstanding feature was the music contributed by the four Regimental bands, who, through the courtesy of the Military Authorities, gave their services throughout the day. Through the generosity of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., "Whitney Smith's" Orchestra played at the dance held in the evening.

The League is also indebted to the Press, who gave the Fair so much help and publicity by advertising and printing notices; and to all those who so generously advertised in the "Sovereign" Booklet.

Special thanks are due to Mr. E. J. Wynne-Jones for having run the Accounts Office at the Fair and to Mr. B. E. Maughan for having audited the Accounts for 1927.

REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

Military Branch.

In the early part of the year, the Military Branch at the suggestion of Mrs. Luard, held a most successful football match which was organised by the Rev. Alexander and Q.M.S. Steele. The substantial sum of \$1,227 was handed in to the Treasurer.

At the Fair, Mrs. Russell-Brown's entertainments realised a considerable sum, and the White Elephant Stall, organised by Mrs. Robinson was both successful and amusing.

Naval Branch.

The Naval Branch formed a small Committee amongst the members of the Dockyard Ladies' Recreation Club, and conducted Whist Drives in aid of the League funds once a month. These were well attended and added considerably to the contribution of the Naval Branch to the General Fund.

In June, Mrs. Daniels, the Hon. Secretary D.L.R.C. who was the leading spirit at the Whist Drives, organised a dance at the Savoy Hotel, and a concert was held in the Dockyard during September. At the Fete, the Naval Branch ran a Shooting Gallery, in charge of Captain Whitworth, R.M.; Chute and Aunt Sally, in charge of Commander Byron, R.N.; a Guessing Competition, run by Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Miles, and two raffles, one of a doll, and the other of a tea-spread.

St. Stephen's Girls' College ran a bazaar at the Fair, which realised \$130. The Annual Sale of Work, held in November, produced a further sum of \$1,500, making a total of \$1,630.

Peak Branch.

In June, the "Squeakettes," organised by Mrs. Russell-Brown, gave an excellent performance at the Peak Club, partly in aid of the League's Funds. In July, a very successful Bridge and Malting Drive was held. The Hon. Secretary, Peak Branch, takes this opportunity of thanking all those who generously gave prizes, and the Committee of the Peak Club for putting the Club at their disposal.

In September, Miss Leonard, arranged a small play by Children in aid of the League's Funds, and the two performances, held in Mrs. Hilliard's house, were most successful. At the Fair, this branch had an Ice Cream Barrow, and sold balloons.

Children's Club.

"The Children's Club" had a successful season. By the kind invitation of Mrs. Bernard, the meetings were held weekly in the house or garden at 117, Peak. The children worked from 4.45 to 5.30, then had an interval for refreshments, after which they had organised games for half an hour.

The subscription was one dollar a month, to cover the working expenses and cost of materials. A small library was formed by each child contributing one book on loan for the season.

The Club's work was sold privately, and they also had a stall at the Fair. Thanks are due to Mrs. Bernard, and to the many willing helpers who made the meetings such a success. The question asked frequently by the Children's Club members is "Why can't we have the Club all the year?" which speaks for the enthusiasm of the members of this branch.

St. Paul's Girls' School.

The Girls have had charge of the "Dollar Stall" for more than eight years, and this year every article was given or worked by them. They give an hour a week to M.C.L. work, and the materials used were purchased with the money raised from weekly subscriptions.

Prisoners' Branch.

This branch held sewing parties throughout the summer months, at Mrs. Robertson's flat, which were well attended. It held three Whist Drives and several Raffles, and at the Fair ran side-shows, including an Ice Cream and Minerals Stall, a Coconut Shy and an Aunt Sally, which did very well indeed.

Bellios Public School.

This branch guaranteed to raise \$1,000 towards the funds, and held a small sale of work. One of the classes arranged a play. At the Fair they ran a very successful Lucky Ring. In December the Hon. Treasurer received the balance of \$212. (making up the School's guarantee of the one thousand) which was raised by weekly subscriptions.

Police Branch.

The Police Branch held working parties at the Helena May Institute on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, from the end of May to the end of October; and in November they held a small sale of work. Four very successful Whist Drives were held between June and September; and on October 3, a dance was held in the City Hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., very generously gave the services of "Whitney Smith's" Orchestra. The Police Branch had a stall at the Fair and ran a Ladies' Raffle, a Men's Raffle, Bran Pie, Hidden Treasure Competition, Cake Weight Guessing Competition and Guessing a Doll's Name.

Quarry Bay.

The Quarry Bay Branch did not have a stall at the Fair this year, but the Quarry Bay Juvenile Dancers, under the training of Mr. and Mrs. Craig, gave a delightful display of Highland Dancing.

Victoria Branch.

The Victoria Branch ran a Baby's Stall and a Basket Stall at the Fair, and during the Summer arranged a Monthly Golf Competition at Deep Water Bay.

New Allocations.

1. The "Street Boys' Club," is run by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe C.M.G., assisted by some Police Officers. The object is to try and provide for homeless boys, who if not looked after, will sooner or later become criminals. There are at present, twenty-four boys in the Club.

2. "The Central Charities Organisation" was started early this year, with the idea of centralising the work of all charitable societies in Hong Kong in order to prevent overlapping.

3. The Hong Kong & South China Masonic Benevolent Corporation Fund.

Captain Baylis, who very generously gave a motor car to be raffled at the Fun of the Fair, stipulated that a sum of not less than \$200 should go towards this fund. The actual sum contributed was \$250.

The Register of Members shows 376 adults and 1,482 children on the books for 1927.

Grand Totals of Funds Raised.

1920	\$10,481	1924	\$13,693
1921	16,428	1925	16,481
1922	21,009	1926	14,539
1923	21,075	1927	17,550

SKY-SCRAPER MISHAP.

Steel Girders Fall.

New York, Dec. 27.

Three heavy steel girders crashed from a height of twenty stories to a street in the Wall Street district to-day in the most crowded section of the city.

A motor truck was crushed, and injuries were caused to pedestrians, details of which are still unknown.

An applicant for a moneylender's certificate at Old Street Police Court admitted that she could not read the oath, which caused the magistrate to wonder how she was going to keep the necessary accounts.

DEATH SENTENCES.

ABOLITION FAVOURED IN CEYLON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DECISION.

Ceylon, February 3.

The Legislative Council yesterday decided by a majority that capital punishment should be abolished in Ceylon.

There was an interesting debate on the subject, but the tenor of it appeared lacking in gravity, in the opinion of Mr. Wille.

The Official Members refrained from participating in it, as the Colonial Secretary considered the question one of Imperial policy. He said that the views of members would be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Several members supported the motion because of the difficulties which Buddhist jurymen experience in bringing in a verdict when they know that the accused person will receive the death penalty.

Mr. Freeman supported the motion, because he found "almost all the evidence in this country very unreliable."

"The people of Ceylon are a very impulsive people who naturally deserve our sympathy was a rather enigmatical remark made by Mr. Jayah, who opposed the motion.

"England, with a sense of justice unparalleled in the world, has not even yet to abolish the death penalty," said Mr. Wille, who strongly opposed the motion, "and we have to face the fact in Ceylon that murders are on the increase."

Members of the Ceylon Legislative Council demonstrated yesterday that on occasions they can be hasty, comments the "Times of Ceylon" in a leading article on the subject. In many parts of the world the problem of capital punishment has been the subject of earnest consideration for years. In the course of quite a busy afternoon a majority of the members of the Ceylon Legislative Council were able to make up their minds that capital punishment should be abolished in Ceylon. Nevertheless it is a question in regard to which at Huddersford and elsewhere, there will be a great division of opinion.

Exaggerated Arguments?

Examining the arguments adduced in the Council Chamber yesterday one cannot help feeling that there was not a little exaggeration. If the history of the administration of justice in the country is examined the view will be borne out that any miscarriage of justice due to opposition to capital punishment has been negligible. It is said that where only a verdict of the capital offence has been open to the jury there have been acquittals not justified by the evidence. Should this be the case we venture to think public attention would have been positively and frequently drawn to this aspect of the matter before. So far as we are aware the law has worked well. The right of the Crown to ask as many jurors as the prosecution likes to stand down should not be lost sight of. This is a useful safeguard against the inclusion on the jury of men who would bring in a perverse verdict. Persons with conscientious scruples generally acquiesce in the Court's decision if it is not already known to the prosecution.

The argument that, as there is a strong tendency in this country to bring false charges, there is a grave risk of taking an innocent life, whereas, without capital punishment, there would always be the chance of an innocent man being released, is one that can easily be carried too far. We are not unaware of the trend towards abolition of capital punishment, but Ceylon is by no means in bad company in retaining it. In a less civilised age trivial offences were punished with death, but the fact that these were removed from the list of capital offences is no reason why the gravest crime of all should also be similarly treated.

Exercise of Leniency.

Civilised countries in a more enlightened age must have given very careful and anxious thought to this subject when obsolete laws were re-considered. It is not a state of things which should lightly be disturbed. A point that must not be lost sight of is that a verdict of murder does not necessarily involve an execution. In Ceylon a large number of murders, while being so technically, lack the grave elements of the offence, and the sentences in such cases are commuted. It is unfortunate that there is no compromise now between execution and imprisonment in Ceylon, such as there existed for a number of years, for such cases as are not wilful but are too grave for mere imprisonment. Deportation was introduced to meet such cases when Sir Apton Bertram was Attorney-General, but for some reason it was discontinued.

Sanctity of Human Life.

We have got to face the fact that in a country where, contrary to religious teaching, there is a deplorable lack of the realisation of the sanctity of human life, the abolition of capital punishment might create the impression that the crime of murder has ceased to have attached to it that degree of seriousness which it has had hitherto. To create any such impression would, obviously, be very undesirable. We fully appreciate that there is a good deal of sentiment in the matter and that the population is largely Buddhist. However, the law is an ancient one and the fact that murder has been punishable with death through the ages must leave its impression on the people. How would it work to disturb such a state of things? A change from the present state of affairs may seem desirable. Should it not rather lie in a greater use of the Governor's power of clemency than removing from the Statute book a provision which has for so long been the supreme vindication of the majesty of the law.

The prospects for the investment of Japanese capital in Russia are fairly good, particularly in the oilfields. Viscount Goto, who heads a Japanese delegation which has been studying economic conditions in Russia, made this statement to the British United Press at Moscow on Jan. 12. Viscount Goto also confirmed the reports that have been received from Alexanderovsk regarding Sakhalin that the Japanese concessionaires are developing the work of building reservoirs and electric plant.

SHANGHAI Y.M.C.A.

BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION.

SUMPTUOUS FITTINGS.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.

Members of the Press yesterday were permitted to see the interior of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Building, on Bubbling Well Road, which will formally be opened on May 1. Work is progressing favourably, and some of the social and dining rooms were in such a stage of completion that their beauty clearly could be seen.

The building, which has been commented on in club and residential gossip, will be as modern as science and money can make it. Ten storeys high, it possesses more floors than any other building in port, but, of course, will be surpassed in this respect when the Sassoon House is opened. Two micro-drive lifts of large capacity will care for tenants, and service lifts from the kitchen to dining halls, and for baggage are installed in the rear of the building. Frigidaire equipment has already been placed in rooms adjacent to dining halls, and a smaller plant will be installed especially for the "snack" counter and soda fountain.

Drinking Fountains.

A feature of the construction is the care taken in the provision of drinking water. In all rooms, filtered water from the faucet is available. During the heat of summer the water first will be sent through a large cooling coil. Fountains in corners of the gymnasium are to afford refreshment for athletes.

As one enters the building, which is being decorated by Messrs. Arts and Craft, the barbershop—fitted out with modern sanitary arrangements—is on the left, while to the right is the soda fountain. To the extreme left are four bowling alleys and to the extreme right are business men's dressing rooms and showers. On the first floor, fronting on Bubbling Well Road, is the immense lounge, fitted out in dark woods, and elaborately lighted by the indirect system. Secretaries' offices and billiard tables, face either side of the building. The mezzanine floor, in addition to lobbies and lounges, also houses the boys' games room and more secretaries.

On the fourth floor are the library, the combined assembly room and private dining room, while on the right are two large public dining rooms which can be thrown together, all of which will be tinted to give prominence to the lighting system.

183 Bedrooms.

The six upper floors will be devoted to 183 bedrooms, including a judicious selection of suites. Rents suitable to a variety of purses will be adjusted, and one may pay from as low as \$45 per month to \$100, and \$150 for the suites. The maximum charge for meals is \$60, with a rebate for business men who cannot have their tiffin in the building. The rooms are without private baths, but enough bathrooms have been provided for residents. Mot and

WHEN WE ALL FLY.

BIRD-LIKE PLANE PROPELLED BY FIDALS.

MODELLED ON BIRDS' FLIGHT.

London, Jan. 20.

The day when it will be easier to fly than to walk, when aeroplanes will be things of the past, and man will be able to soar like the bird by his own power at a cost of less than £25, was optimistically forecasted last night by Captain Victor Dibovsky in a lecture before the Society of Model Aeronautical Engineers at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters.

Captain Dibovsky, who was Chief of the Imperial Russian Naval Aviation Mission to the Allies, has devoted his energies of late years to the solution of this problem, and his plans are now complete, and he is hoping to begin the construction of a machine in the near future.

He bases his whole theory on the flight of birds, taking the albatross as the perfect specimen for the purpose. "The energy of the air can enable human flight," he said, "if the machine used is similar in design to the construction of the albatross."

His machine will be built with bird shaped wings, with a span of 28ft. attached to a horizontal body of only 12ft. The point which Captain Dibovsky emphasises about the construction is that the machine will not be rigid like the aeroplane, but completely flexible and capable of the wing actions, vertical and lateral, of the bird. Power will be provided by pedals by far less energy than that expended in the action of walking.

It cost Wandsworth Borough Council £2,300 to clear away the Christmastic fall of snow from the streets, of which wages amounted to £1,022.

cold running water is installed in each room, all of which are "outside." Furniture is modern, including Simmons beds and couches, upholstered chairs and built-in medicine cabinets.

The rear portion of the building is devoted to athletics and sports, the various halls and rooms being of the most modern athletic type. On the first floor is the swimming pool, 75 ft. by 25 ft., which will be open all the year round. It is tiled and of sloping depth. The water will be filtered through a compressed air chamber, and in winter will be passed through a heated chamber, the temperature to be regulated according to convenience. A balcony for spectators has been provided.

On the third floor the gymnasium will be found—91 ft. by 48 ft.—thus providing the long-felt need in the younger foreign community for indoor athletics, and a basketball floor, better than any in Shanghai. One of the best Y.M.C.A. physical directors will be brought to China to supervise this branch of the work. Four squash courts are on the sixth floor.

Adequate provision has been made for women's use of the pool and gymnasium, they having special entrances and shower baths.

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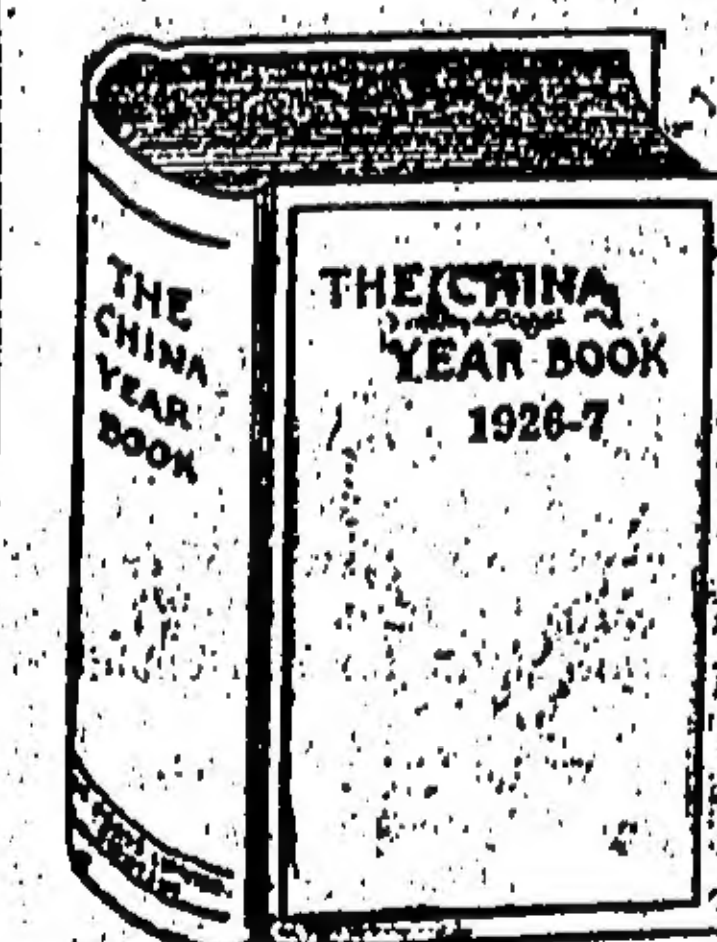
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HONGKONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1829
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1724
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1800
Mt. Davis	2877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	
Tai Mo Shan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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SELLS HANDCUFFS.

HISTORY OF WHISTLER'S IN THE STRAND.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Now that an arcade of shops is to be built at Charing Cross, one begins to look with new curiosity on the shops of the Strand. The Strand has been a famous shopping street for at least two centuries, and it is only in the present century, and especially since the war, that it has become overgrown with cheap and gaudy tailors, bargain boot shops, and mock auctions, with a few stately old growth of pedigree shops still surviving here and there in the jungle.

Near Somerset House there is still a famous tailor and shirt maker that has made tropical suits for Anglo-Indians since the days of the John Company, and somehow suggests, too, that heirs to estates under probate in Somerset House treat themselves there to new suits and smart ties on such occasions. Another shop at this part is a saddler's at whose door in sunny weather you can still see saddles finished and ready to be packed in cases for distant polo players.

The gun-maker next to the Middle Temple entrance announces that, like his old neighbour the famous fishing-rod and tackle shop, he is about to go west. Sotheran, the bookseller, still has his rare old shop near Wellington Street, although Sotheby's, the great auctioneers, have long since gone off to Piccadilly with the black Egyptian god that stood over their doorway in Wellington Place. A few shops of a good class harbour in the shadow of the Savoy and the Cecil, and at other parts a business with a look of breeding can be discerned among noisy neighbours; but the residential middle class have long ago left the neighbourhood, and the Strand of to-day suggests the chance corner. It will be interesting to see if the new shopping arcade will revive the old shopping glories of the Strand.

Ripe and Peculiar.

At the corner of Craven Street there still stands a ripe and peculiar shop, not only different from other shops in the Strand, but from other shops in London. Whistler's is the only shop in the Strand now with lace curtains in its upper windows, proclaiming that this merchant still lives over his shop, and it is the only shop in London that displays handcuffs for sale in two of its windows, writes "J. B." in the "Manchester Guardian."

I had known the Strand window with its handcuffs for many years, and never tried to find out till the other day what the trade in handcuffs was and who bought them. I hardly wanted to know the facts.

I liked to think that absent-minded detectives from Scotland Yard running to catch the Continental train at Charing Cross to bring back extradited criminals, finding they had forgotten that part of their outfit, nipped into Whistler's shop and got a new pair. I liked to think of stout farmers up for the cattle show buying a pair of handcuffs so as to be ready for the Strand confidence-trick men when they had got well on the way with their rosy story. But, really, who do buy handcuffs?

Shop With a History.

Well, I went into this mysterious shop and heard interesting things about the handcuffs and much else. The original Whistler was a diamond merchant who founded the shop here in 1825 and was so good a silversmith that he made the Northumberland Race Cup, which came back to the shop a few years ago for valuation. His watchman's rattle is still kept under the desk of the present proprietor, who points out its superiority to a whistle. A whistle, he says, is impossible to blow if you are in a very excited state. If you are in a state of fear it simply can't be done. (This is an important point for householders.)

The seat in which I sat was a half chair with a crest inlaid on the back. It had been the chair of Sir Robert Peel, the Corn Law reformer, and there were other chairs in use there of even more curious provenance. The house did considerable business in fives and shot-guns, and had sold weapons to big-game hunters and small-game hunters for about a century. It had done business in all sorts of things; from it came the First Folio Shakespeare that was sold at Sotheby's for £4,500 in the early years of this century, and there is a good Romney upstairs; for this romantic shop follows also the trade of the Medici.

Festooned Handcuffs.

The handcuffs are festooned, broken by police whistles as the dart breaks the tongue in the Greek ornament, along the Strand and the Craven Street windows. Who, buy them and, having bought them, what do they do with the handcuffs? Well, it seems casual customers buy a certain number. Any man walking along the Strand might have a pair in his pocket. But the main business is done by post. Letters come from all parts of the world to Whistler's asking

WORLD PEACE.

VISCOUNT CECIL'S VIEWS.

STRENGTHEN THE LEAGUE.

London, Dec. 29.

Viscount Cecil has requested the Australian Press Association to transmit the following New Year message to Australia:—"The consequence of the world war and the possibilities of future wars stare us in the face more insistently because the very existence of the British Empire depends upon the maintenance of peace."

"The League has done much and has settled numerous disputes which under pre-war diplomacy might have resulted in war. Another war would mean the ruin of civilisation."

"While there is time we must strengthen the League. That is why the adoption of compulsory arbitration and the reduction of armaments is of such urgent importance. Only public opinion can finally carry them through. It rests with the League societies in Australia and elsewhere to create an opinion which make for peace and a united Empire."

TIN HARES.

"A VERITABLE PLAGUE."

London, Dec. 25.

Commenting on the statement of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs (Sir William Joynson-Hicks) to a deputation concerning the increase of juvenile betting on dog racing, the "Observer" says:—"Dog racing establishes the virtual equivalent of the roulette table wherever there is sufficient population to make it pay. It is a child-dren alone who require protection from this commercialised mania. The demand for intervention is general and spontaneous. Municipalities resent it as a veritable plague."

LEAGUE MANDATES.

Italy Restive.

Rome, Dec. 30.

With significant unanimity, the Italian Press is demanding a revision of the League of Nations' mandates, presumably as a means of drawing attention to the need for outlets for surplus Italians but some consider that it is part of a plan for marshalling Italy's grievances for the suggested bawling regarding concessions in the pending Italo-French discussions.

The "Corriere della Sera" talks of remedying the injustice of the mandates and suggests an international conference to discuss Italy's claims to the same rights as Britain and France.

The "Petit Parisien" (Paris) learns that Signor Mussolini has no intention of drawing up such bawling programmes.

The Rome correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" understands that recent conversations between Signor Mussolini and M. Michalopoulos, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs are most important and are a prelude to an alliance between Rome and Athens on the questions of the Balkan policy.

[A previous message stated:—Undoubtedly Signor Mussolini is very anxious that Italy should preponderate in Balkan affairs and he represents the Franco-Jugo-Slavian treaty chiefly because it challenges that predominance. It is believed here that he might be willing to relax some of Italy's pretensions in the Western Mediterranean in return for a free hand in the waters and territories east of Italy.]

for the merchandise to be forwarded at once. Handcuffs have been sent as far as the Fiji Islands and Buenos Aires, but the main customers are on the Continent. Handcuffs rarely go to police authorities, for they have, of course, their official handcuff makers. I could get no information whom the orders came from. Private lunatic asylums, shipowners (every passenger liner carries handcuffs and cuffs), theatrical companies, private detectives are probably the chief customers. I was shown one order received recently from Paris for six pairs of handcuffs—one pair ladies' size nickel-plated, and each pair were carefully described as to pattern and lock. There are many varieties of handcuffs, different shapes and keys and sizes and material. The prices run from a cheap pair at 6s. 6d. to 25s. for a smart nickel pair suitable for a kleptomaniac. The shop sells about a hundred pairs of handcuffs a year. Whether absent-minded detectives who have forgotten these tools, and are on their way to the Continent to bring back extradited prisoners, ever nip in to Whistler's on their way to Charing Cross no one could tell me. The shop with the handcuffs, although I know now all they have to tell inside, still remains to add to the mystery of the Strand.

SOVIET MARRIAGE.

"COMPANIONATE" IN MUKDEN.

LADY REFUSES.

Mukden, Feb. 2.

We have heard a good deal recently on the subject of companionate marriages in America but it seems the Americans have nothing on the Soviets in such things. The writer, as an illustration, has but only to relate the amusing story of a proposal made to a local Russian lady by a Soviet citizen of Harbin who took advantage of the Chinese New Year holidays to come here for the purpose of pressing his suit. Being a "good" Soviet citizen, he complied with all the formalities required by the Soviet authorities, and, consequently, came armed with a "preliminary contract" required of such an errand, and, after telling the lady how much his Red heart pined for her, handed her the document for her consideration and, if necessary, for alteration.

Feminine Contempt.

The lady commenced reading the provisions contained in this contract, but before she had reached the fourth point, she expressed her contempt and indignation for Soviet marriage regulations and by the time she had reached the 17th point raised by the document, she opened the door and showed her would-be quasi-husband the nearest road back to the railway station. As far as the lady can remember, the following were some of the points:—

(1) We, A—B—C—D—E—F—G—H—J—K—L—M—N—O—P—Q—R—S—T—U—V—W—X—Y—Z—, having decided to enter into a provisional marriage arrangement, that is to say for one year, during which period we are mutually under probation, agree that:

(a) should either party wish to have the provisional marriage terminated at its expiration, two months' clear notice must be given, otherwise the arrangement automatically continues for another year;

(b) should either party wish to have the arrangement continued when the expiration draws near, it would be understood that the second probationary period would be for three years. (Note: It will be seen that provision "a" provides for one year as "continuation period" whereas provision "b" provides for three years.)

(2) It is understood that both parties must furnish ample medical testimony in respect of their health and general physical conditions and that, during the continuation of this marriage agreement, should either party become infected with a dangerous disease, the other party is automatically at liberty to terminate the agreement;

(a) If in Soviet Russia, before the proper local authorities;

(b) If abroad, before a Soviet official representative authorised under the marriage regulations to effect such terminations.

Suitor Shown the Door.

As the lady read from one provision to another, she noticed that they gradually increased in provision of an intimate nature, hence by the time she had reached provision number 17, she bade the "good" Soviet citizen from Harbin good afternoon and promptly showed him his way out.

The man protested against such scant ceremony being accorded him, and declared that the lady could alter those provisions which did not strike her fancy, although personally, he thought they were all right, and as for provision number 17, why the Soviet vice-consul had said that it was commonly entered into between contracting parties in Russia.

What is exactly dealt with under provision number 17 the writer has not been able to ascertain. It is said the lady has never enlightened her friends on this point, but the fact remains that the story of this Soviet form of proposal has caused much merriment to local Russian Whites and will be the topic of conversation for many a day. Indeed, some husbands have had their ears boxed for inquiring of their wives how they liked point 17.

—N.C.D.N. correspondent.

RURAL ITALY.

REDUCING WHEAT IMPORTS.

Rome, Dec. 29.

Signor G. Pelluso, Minister for National Economy, states that there is every prospect within a few years that Italy will be independent of all imports of wheat. There are 8,000 experimental stations, and 750 stations equipped with scientific appliances and supplies of selected seed, with the result, he says, that Italy's wheat production could be nearly doubled without increasing the area for production.

COCKNEY TONGUE.

FORCING IT ON YORKSHIRE.

G.K.C.'S DOUBTS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton addressed a meeting promoted by the Nursery School Association on "Some Doubts on Education." Saying that he was suffering from a cold, Mr. Chesterton drew a picture of the possible effect on the pronunciation of words if the majority of people became affected with permanent colds in the head. It only required a certain widespread influenza with fairly permanent effects on a considerable proportion to cause all the educational authorities to go on pronouncing English in this way, and we should have a new epoch in the English language. That position, or something like that, had in fact arisen out of the systematising of modern education.

Many educationists had discussed the difficulty that had arisen through education being largely in our time an urban affair, and having spread from great towns like London to the countryside, carrying with it, rather to excess, the peculiarities of the London pronunciation. He would not be so unfriendly as to call it a Cockney pronunciation, so he would call it the central metropolitan pronunciation of the English language. (Laughter.) Certainly it had peculiarities which altered the full effect of English prose and verse if, instead of saying, "Ah, what avails the sceptred race?" people were led to say, "Ah, what avails the sceptred rice." (Laughter.) In the problem of the pronunciation of English, it would be very easy indeed to set out some educational doubts about the true pronunciation, or of the kind of English that really had the right to succession. It was still possible to talk to a Yorkshireman and find him far more intelligible than if he were a Frenchman or a Spaniard. (Laughter.)

Anarchy Underneath.

What was the trouble in the modern world, and what would be the trouble, was that there was a sort of anarchy underneath—the essential anarchy, when most people had been unable to decide by what authority any one thing was better than another. It might, for instance, be asked by what right did that particular kind of English in which Chaucer chose to write and which the Court chose to adopt in the reign of Henry IV. dominate over many widely differing tongues. It would be easy to look at the old Northumbrian and Scottish ballads and note language of the highest fluidity and force and adjective, whose loss to the modern language was a very great loss indeed.

The problem had become much more serious in modern times because this had become an age of organisation and compulsion. Education provided an outstanding example of the extension of centralised power in the various departments of life. It might be perfectly right, and necessary and good, that we should compel all the children of the population to attend school, but by that act of compulsion we brought ourselves bang up against certain very big difficulties. The first was the question of rights of local dialects. When a schoolmaster could, say, call a policeman who could in practice "collar" a child and take him to the schoolmaster to be taught to leave off pronouncing a word as a Yorkshire-

man, and to learn to pronounce it as a Cockney did—(laughter)—we had before us a considerable interference conflict between the various nations of England. From what he knew of Yorkshiremen, he thought they would doubt the position that Londoners were divinely appointed to reveal to them that the Yorkshire pronunciation was wrong and that the Cockney pronunciation was right. (Laughter.) As for the "educated" pronunciation, hardly anybody bothered about that nowadays, when we had a system of wide compulsory education. (Laughter.)

Individual Liberty.

There was also involved in that difficulty about organisation and compulsion the much deeper difficulty arising from two tendencies in modern life and modern education—one represented by what we termed secular and undenominational religion, and the impartiality of the State, and the other that education was not merely instruction, but covered the whole of life, and that children must be trained in humour, in the fighting spirit, in faith in life, and in citizenship, and all the rest. But it was extraordinarily difficult to combine that extension of education with the idea of the imposition of centralised education without violating the last remnants of individual liberty. If education was what most modern people said it was, it was perfectly impossible to keep it uncontroversial. To-day the problem was largely solved by the simple principle which corresponded to that of teaching everybody to talk Cockney—just as H. G. Wells and others taught large masses of the people to think Cockney. (Laughter.) If they adopted the propositions—(1) that everybody must be educated, whether they liked it or not, and (2) that education should cover all the questions of health, love, life, death, and the future, every aspect of human life, in fact—they had in those different things combined the materials for about as howling a religious war of persecution as human history had ever yet seen. "You are proposing to enforce upon every detail of human life a certain philosophy of life, while you still have a few thousands of millions of people who hate that philosophy as a heresy from hell."

If education had been left free and there had not been the mania for education, people would have been able to experiment, and if they liked, might have taught young people at the tops of trees, or if they thought it more hygienic, in aeroplanes; they would have had a considerable freedom and range for experiment. But, having adopted that organised system, and having ruled out all dogmas, they would more and more find themselves faced with the problem of persecution. One or other of the various philosophies would get hold of the executive, and that philosophy would get rammed down the throats of all the people who thought quite differently.

Replying to questions at the end of his lecture, Mr. Chesterton said that so far as he could see the solution would only come by leaving off fighting each other with babies instead of pillows, thereby turning the schools into a tournament or cockpit, and to have a battle and discover their philosophy, and then, knowing what it was, to teach it to their children.

Mrs. Edith Grace Norris, who died at Reading on January 11, in her 92nd year, was the mother of the Bishop of North China.

BRITISH HOLLYWOOD.

PROPOSED FILM COLONY.

400 ACRES IN HERTFORD.

London, Dec. 30.

After five years of work, Ludwig Blattner, who recently acquired the British film rights of "Jew Suss," announces that he has perfected a scheme to create a British Hollywood. He has acquired 400 acres in the neighbourhood of Elstree (Hertfordshire), which he proposes to call "Hollywood, England."

"I am planning," he says, "a cinema colony of 30,000, including villas, a hospital, a hotel with 150 bedrooms, an aeroplane club, a cinema, carpenters, electrical shops, wardrobe and all requisites for film-making. There will be as many studios as necessary with stages 350 by 100 feet—the largest in the world. It will become, if successful, the centre of the European film industry. I am spending £2,000,000, rising to £5,000,000. At present I am working single-handed. I am starting a company to control the land and will produce in the largest studio, sub-letting the others."

U. S. A. MILLIONAIRES.

INCREASE FOR 1926.

Washington, Jan. 1.

It is announced that the number of millionaires in the United States in 1926 totalled 228, representing an increase of 21 over 1925. The number of persons with incomes in excess of 5,000,000 dollars each increased from seven to 14 in the same period. The total income of the millionaire group was reported to be 490,000,000 dollars during the year, on which 81,000,000 dollars tax was paid, representing one-ninth of all income tax paid.

CANCER TREATMENT.

EFFICIENCY OF RADIUM.

London, Dec. 30.

The "Lancet" says that radium will in a few years be recognised as the most effective form of treatment for certain forms of cancer. Surgery is slow to admit this, but evidence of the real utility of radium yearly grows.

CHARGES AGAINST FARMER.

Paris, Dec. 30.

The mystery surrounding the discovery of tablets at Glozel has advanced another step. M. Dussaud, an expert on inscriptions, of the French Academy, openly accuses M. Fradin, a farmer, on whose land the finds were made, of forging the relics. He asserts that as Fradin's knowledge of antiquity increased so the finds altered and included more inscriptions, especially after Fradin borrowed a book on archaeology from a teacher at Glozel.

Sir Edward Forsythe, Messrs. W. Shakespeare, W. Moir and W. Forsythe, members of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, are shortly leaving England on a visit to the East.

FUNERAL HALTED.

FIREMEN RESPOND TO DUTY CALL.

TWO ALARMS ANSWERED.

London, Dec. 1.

While the funeral of four firemen killed in the recent blaze at Glasgow was passing the stations, the fire-bell rang. The escort rushed into the station, and the funeral cortege, including hundreds of firemen, police, and public representatives, halted while the engines turned out to the fire.

When the coffins were being lowered into the grave, a second alarm compelled the firemen to hurriedly deposit their wreaths and rush to duty.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1928:— CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tytam	18' 6" B	12' 2" B
Tytam Bywash	25' 4" B	23' 0" B
Tytam Intermediate	2' 8" B	2' 8" B
Tytam Tuk	23' 1" B	24' 0" B
Wong Nei Chung	19' 0" B	18' 3" B
Fokkum	21' 8" B	22' 2" B

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow." A. denotes "Above Overflow." Storage in millions of gallons.]

	1927	1928
Tytam	259.44	289.32
Tytam Bywash	5.50	1.47
Tytam Intermediate	105.00	183.45
Tytam Tuk	115.42	122.00
Wong Nei Chung	10.61	11.20
Fokkum	21.76	20.40
Total	1,408.71	1,227.84

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1926	1927
Consumption	228.04	239.69
Estimated population	408,480	418,500
Consumption per head	17.9	18.4
Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts West of Eastern Street from January 1st to 30th inclusive.		
Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts West of Garden Road from January 31st to 30th inclusive.		
Full Supply in all Districts, on January 31st.		
Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts from 1st to 2nd January excepting the districts west of Eastern Street an intermittent supply was given 1st to 2nd January, 1928.		
Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts from 3rd to 31st January excepting 3 days 21st to 23rd a full supply was operated on account of Chinese New Year.		

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

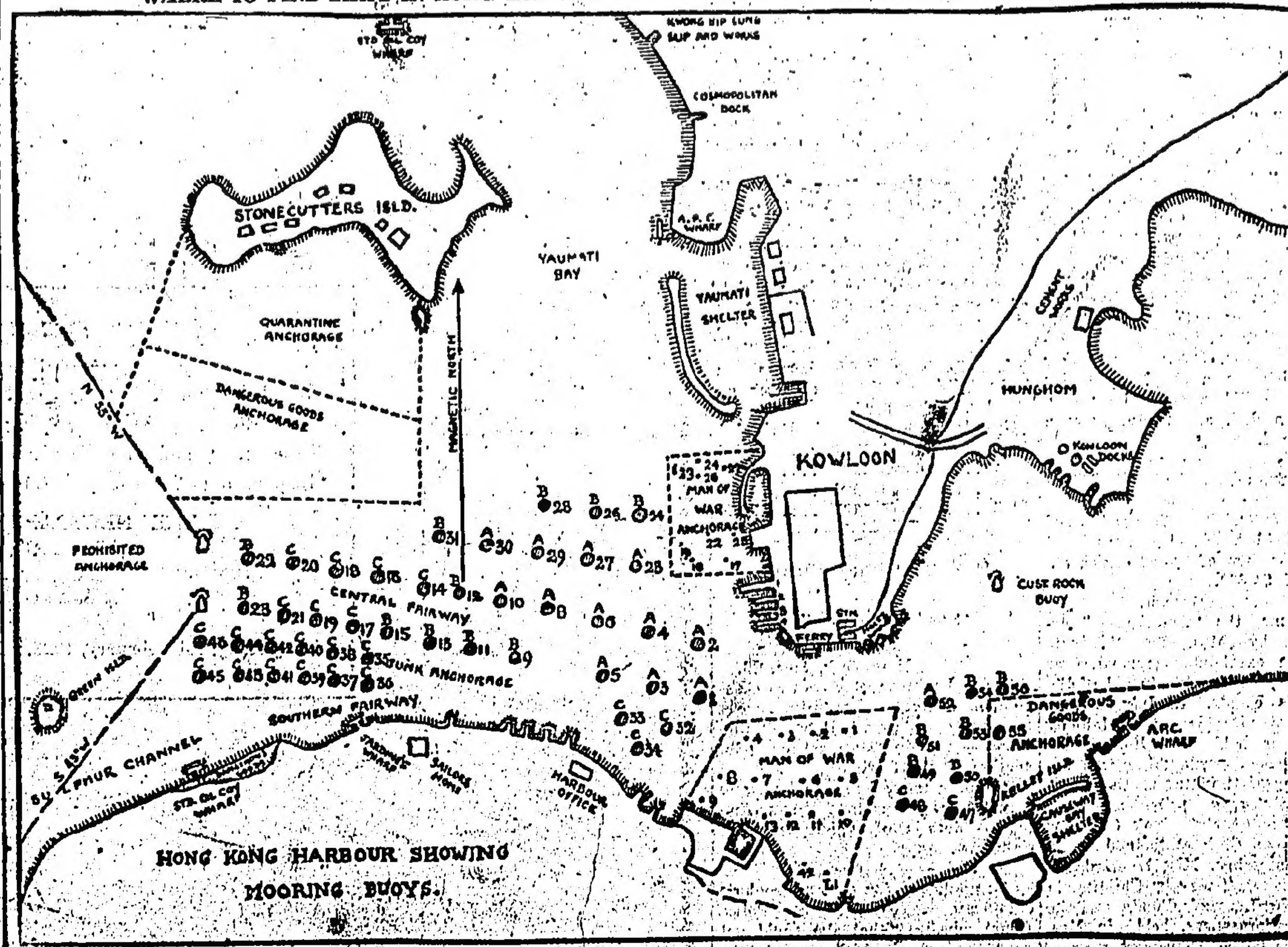
	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	14' 8" B	7' 8" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	1' 3" B	1' 10" B
Reception Reservoir	Level 2' 2" B	
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	217.24	281.19
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	95.71	93.28
Reception Reservoir	35.16	27.45
Total	348.10	402.00

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1926	1927
Consumption	75.92	88.82
Estimated population	158,500	163,500
Consumption per head	15.4	17.4
Full Supply in all districts during January 1927 and 1928.		
The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.		
Total rainfall to January 31, 1927, 0.31, January 31, 1928, 1.88.		

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



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JAPAN ELECTIONS.

QUIET AND ORDERLY
POLLING.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
Though the results of the election are not yet known, general satisfaction is expressed at the quietness and orderliness with which they have been carried out and also with the good attendance at the polls, which early reports indicate has been 75 to 80 per cent. of the total electorate.—Reuter.

Results Coming Through.
Results from the cities at present show the Minseito to be leading, although it is expected that returns from the country districts will reverse in favour of the Seiyukai.

The Tokyo prefecture has returned 17 Minseito members, 13 Seiyukai supporters and one proletarian, the well-known Professor Abe, leader of the social democrats, while the Osaka prefecture has elected 13 Minseito members, five Seiyukai members, two proletarians and one of the Businessmen's party Bunji Suzuki, chairman of the General Labour Federation, who was elected by a large majority.—Reuter.

HARD FIGHT BETWEEN
SEIYUKAI & MINSEITO.

THE INTELLECTUALS.

Osaka, Feb. 11.
Japan is now in the throes of a general election. Billposting and stumping speeches are being vigorously pushed by over 900 candidates in the 122 constituencies throughout Japan. Of these candidates, 333 are for the Government and 455 against it, while 127 are independents.

They may be classified as follows:—

For the Government.	333
Seiyukai	333
Against the Government.	333
Minseito	333
Kakushinto	16
Business Men	30
Proletariat	75

Independents	455
Total	915

The Independents include a large number of men, who are inclined to side with the Government.

There are 466 seats in the House of Representatives, and the following forecast is made by many as likely to be not very wide of the mark:—

Seiyukai	220
Minseito	200
All others	46

Chance for the Minseito.

If this forecast is justified by the result, which will be known on February 21-22, it will be regarded as a victory for the Government, and the present Tanaka Cabinet

will remain in power with its hands very much strengthened, for its supporters only had 168 seats in the House, which was dissolved on January 21.

Close political observers here say that the minimum number of seats required by the Government Party to keep General Tanaka in power is 220, for they will be able to fall back on the Independents to make up the necessary majority of 234. If they fall short of this minimum, the Government is defeated, and General Tanaka must go out, to be replaced by the Minseito Party, of which Mr. Hamaguchi is the leader.

There are those who believe that General Tanaka would "hang on" if his party secured 210 or even 200 seats. On the other hand, if the Minseito became larger than the Seiyukai even by a few seats, it would be difficult for the Government party to count on the support of the Independents.

The present campaign is, therefore, being waged very largely as between the Seiyukai and the Minseito, but the outside world will be interested in witnessing the rise of what are called here the Proletarian parties. Supporters of the latter hope they will secure 30 seats in the coming elections for this would give them the balance of power, as between the Government and the Opposition, which would enable them to dictate their terms either to the Seiyukai or the Minseito. That is the most interesting point in the present campaign, although pessimists predict that out of 76 proletarians only 10 or 15 may be returned, certainly not more than 20. A clear and convincing explanation is lacking for this pessimism. Probably it is due to the knowledge that the Japanese farmers and working-men do not like to be classed as "Musan Kaikyū" (literally translated, "non-property owning class"). They all dream of becoming landlords and capitalists. Socialism is only half understood by them, and they do not see in the policies of the Proletarian parties anything that



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COLONY'S HEALTH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE
LAST WEEK.

Notifiable disease in the Colony last week, as reported to the Medical Officer of Health, comprised the following:—

Small-pox: 1 Chinese imported case in the Kowloon registration district.

Enteric fever (typhoid): 2 Chinese cases from the city—2 deaths during the week.

Cerebro-spinal fever: 1 Chinese case from the city—1 death.

Influenza (which is not notifiable): 3 deaths during the week.

would make life happier or their burdens lighter. At the same time it must be conceded that the rise of the proletariat is a significant element in Japanese politics.

Proletarian Personalities.
Impartial observers believe that the success of the proletarian parties depends largely upon the personalities of the candidates. It is, therefore, necessary to look over the list and see what sort of men are running for parliamentary seats on the side of Labour and the farmer. They include many intellectual men, brought up under Christian influence, who have travelled abroad, and are closely identified with important seats of learning.

For instance, Mr. Ikuro Oyama, the head of the Labour Farmer Party, was formerly a political editor of the Osaka "Asahi" and later a professor of political science in the Waseda University. He is now an out-and-out Marxist.

The Social Democratic Party is led by Professor Isao Abe, of the Waseda University. The Japanese fans call him the "Father of Baseball," for it was he who created the Waseda Nines. Incidentally he is the father of young Tamio Abe, who is a Japanese tennis player in the forthcoming Davis-Cup matches. Prof. Abe is a noted scholar in sociology and a popular and respected leader among the rising generation of Japan.

Two brilliant literary stars are also counted among the Proletarian candidates, Kan Kikuchi and S. Fujimori.

It is true that among the 76 candidates there are many who have been manual workers, but those who have a real chance of entering the Legislature belong to the intellectual class.

One serious handicap for the Proletarian parties is lack of campaign funds. Their assets lie in their power of speech. This weapon is dreaded by Government candidates. Cases of serious interference with the freedom of speech are reported. Mr. Oyama says that his utterances have often been interrupted by the police in the course of his strenuous stumping tour throughout the country. Mr. Oyama is running in the Kagawa Prefecture, and his opponent is Mr. Mitsuaki, Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

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From	Per	WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22
Calcutta and Straits	Hosang	
Straits	Van Heutsz	
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23		
Straits	Mirzapore	
Europe via Negapatam letters only	London	
26th Jan.	Kalyan	
Japan	Talamba	
Shanghai and Amoy	Luchow	
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia.	
Japan & Shanghai	Katori Maru	
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Norfolk	
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27		
Europe via Negapatam. Paper only	London	
Jan. 26	Norvikien	
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28		
Japan and Shanghai	General Metzinger.	
SUNDAY, MARCH 4		
Straits	Suwa Maru.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22
Shanghai	Calcutta Maru	3.30 p.m.
Straits	Morioka Maru	3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Tai Hing	4.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23		
Amoy and Formosa via Swatow	Deli Maru	8.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 5th Mar. Registration 6.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Mishima Maru.	
Amoy via Swatow	Van Heutsz	1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Huphe	2.30 p.m.
Japan	Kalgan	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Noon
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Mar. K.P.O.—Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters (25th Feb.) 9 a.m. G.P.O.—Registration 3 p.m. Letters 4.30 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Katori Maru.	
Shanghai	Sin Kiang	5 p.m.
Amoy	Hosang	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25		
Swatow	Chakras	5 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	9.30 p.m.
Amoy	An King	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26		
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hozan Maru	9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kalgan	9 a.m.

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REDS IN BRITAIN.

Establishment of Communist Newspaper.

MOSCOW RESOLUTION.

Maximum Number Of Reds For Next General Election.

Moscow, Yesterday. The establishment of a Communist daily newspaper in Britain and the establishment of a fund for it are among the recommendations embodied in a resolution of the executive committee of the Communist international dealing with the "British question."

According to the newspapers, the resolution urges on the British Communist party the need for stronger and firmer action as an independent party, suggests the necessity for the maximum possible number of Communist candidates at the next General Election and urges the need of opposing the labour and the T.U.C. candidates.—Reuter.

SIZE DOUBLED.

HOME INDUSTRIES' FAIR.

A PERMANENT FEATURE.

London, Yesterday. The Duke and Duchess of York visited the four miles of stalls arranged in avenues at the London section of the British Industries Fair, which is now open.

The King and Queen paid a visit to the fair to-day and on Thursday they will visit Birmingham to inspect the section of the fair which has been opened there in what is claimed to be the largest hall in the world.

The big exhibition far out-distances its predecessors in scope. The London fair has doubled its size since last year.

Foreign Buyers.

Foreign buyers were present in large numbers yesterday, and it is stated that orders were actually placed in Birmingham amounting to £4,000,000.

Manufacturers now regard the fair as a permanent feature of the industrial life of the country.

The Government dinner to mark the opening of the fair was held last night and the Duke of York, who was guest of honour of the fair, gave expression of his faith in the future which competent observers believe hold favourable prospects of continued trade improvement.

Two factors that supported these forecasts were the satisfactory harvests, particularly in Europe, and the absence of violent fluctuations in foreign exchanges, which had now been achieved. Another encouraging factor was that the peoples of the Empire were becoming conscious of unity of purpose and interest in imperial matters.—British Wireless Service.

TO AUSTRALIA.

FLIGHT OF SEVERAL RECORDS.

HINKLER'S PROGRESS.

London, Yesterday. Growing interest is being displayed in the progress of Captain Hinkler as he approaches the objective of his great solo flight from Croydon to Australia.

Friends in London acquainted with his plans anticipate that he will attempt the long hop of 1,000 miles from the Eastern extremity of Java to Timor to-morrow, and if this is successfully accomplished there will remain only the final stage of 600 miles to Port Darwin. This section is perilous since normal difficulties are liable to be increased by foul weather for the rainy season now prevails.

If Australia is reached by Thursday the whole journey will have been accomplished in 17 days. He has already established several records on this flight and the newspapers pay high tribute to his skill in linking Java with London in less than 14 days. The mail steamer takes 38 days for the journey.—British Wireless Service.

GIRL KILLED.

A young Chinese boat girl was killed yesterday as the result of a collision between a fishing junk and a sampan in the vicinity of Stanley.

EMPIRE AVIATION.

The Part Hong Kong May Play.

COMMERCIAL LINES.

Interesting Lecture At City Hall Yesterday.

Under the aegis of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, a lecture was delivered at the City Hall yesterday by Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler on "The prospects of commercial aviation in the Far East."

The lecturer, who is the Adjutant of the Kai Tak Aerodrome, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, who referred to Mr. Vaughan-Fowler's record in aviation matters. In 1919 he was one of the first pilots in the Handley-Page transport services and he had then spent two years in Japan with the Japanese Navy, studying and working for commercial aviation in Japan. Since then he had been particularly interested in the development of commercial aviation in this part of the world and for the past five years he had been in the Royal Air Force.

Imperial Airways, Ltd. The lecturer, who received a hearty welcome, reviewed the progress of aviation from the memorable attempt of the Wright brothers twenty-six years ago. He sketched its development throughout the war years and to the utilization of the war-bombers and fighters for commercial purposes in the years immediately following.

These war machines were, however, costly to operate and there was considerable competition with the French, Dutch and other services. A momentous decision was then taken by the British companies operating the commercial lines and as a result the British Imperial Airways, Ltd., was formed, the resources of all the companies in Britain being pooled for the purpose, the obsolete war machines were scrapped at considerable loss and new machines were constructed enabling running costs to be reduced. The result was seen in that whereas before the cost of a flight to Paris had been £25 it was now £4 15s.

The lecturer dealt with experiments which had been conducted to evolve the most suited engine and stated that the choice eventually fell on the triple engine aeroplane as the soundest commercial position, this proving economy of running and greater reliability. With such machines, a trip to Shanghai against the teeth of the North-East Monsoon at this time of year could be accomplished at between 80 and 90 miles an hour after making due provision for wind resistance.

Hong Kong As Base? Referring to aviation as it affected Hong Kong, the lecturer said that he thought the typographical features of China limited the choice at present to sea-boats. Hong Kong Harbour was ideal for a seaplane service along the Coast. Reliability was the first thought to enter the mind, and he believed that they could expect this in a British engine. Crashes were a rare occurrence, and he thought that these could be minimised still further not only with recent improvements as for instance, the slotted wing device, but also with an adequate weather-reporting service.

Quoting statistics to illustrate this point, the lecturer proceeded to say that newspapers made a sensation of aeroplane crashes and unduly influenced the minds of the public against flying, because they could get more news out of it and sell more papers, he was told. (Laughter.) He outlined the easy stages that would be accomplished by airship travel on the present projected trunk line to India and Australia, with Singapore possibly being eventually brought into the scheme. In which case, it was, but another step to connect up Hong Kong to this Empire air route.

Links in the Chain. Their part of this link would take them to Indo-China, where it would be impossible owing to the presence of high barrier of mountains, to have a straight line to Rangoon or Calcutta. But there was in contemplation a French aeroplane service to be based at Saigon, and from Saigon to Bangkok and Singapore it was a natural and incidental stage in the development of local aviation service. He thought that such aviation facilities as had been extended to French airmen in India called for

"SECURITY."

Proposal Of A Local Pact.

GENEVA DISCUSSION.

Lord Cushendun Outlines British Views.

London, Yesterday. Lord Cushendun, expressing the British view at the first meeting at Geneva yesterday of the Arbitration and Security Committee, welcomed the remarks of President Benes in his introductory memorandum that "the committee creates a measure of security which needs to be appreciated at its full value." The fact that the covenant could be applied in the majority of cases to prevent war was a fundamental one to be recognised by the committee.

Lord Cushendun said he entirely approved of the proposal for a local security pact which the president had stated must be regarded at the moment as the only practical form of a supplementary guarantee for nations which consider the covenant inadequate.

The Government thought the Locarno treaties offered the best model which it could be hoped to follow. He (Lord Cushendun) thought the Finnish Government's proposal for financial aid to the state which was a victim of aggression was regarded by the British Government as a great inducement to the preservation of peace quite apart from its value after an outbreak of war. Great Britain was prepared to support this proposal. Lord Cushendun also paid a tribute to the Swedish draft agreement which, he suggested, might be acted on as a basis of discussion.—British Wireless Service.

COOLIE'S DEATH.

A coal coolie was killed yesterday whilst coaling the Norwegian s.s. "Tonga" at the Kailan Mining Administration's wharf at Laiheklok.

Receiving serious injuries to his right leg, a coolie living at Shamshui was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from the Peak.

reciprocal on the part of French Indo-China in the event of their territory being brought within the scheme.

The lecturer remarked that one of the most important preliminary tasks in connection with the development of commercial aviation was obtaining international agreement as to the use of the air so that the most suitable routes would not be barred because of local objection to aeroplanes of other nations flying over particular territory.

Dealing with a China coast-wise air-boat service, Mr. Vaughan-Fowler traced by means of a map, the natural route which this would take to include such stopping places as Foochow, Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai. He pointed out the advantages of travel to Shanghai, Peking and Hankow, by aeroplane. He estimated charges for an aeroplane trip to Shanghai at \$170 per head. At first sight this might appear to be high when compared with steamer fares, but was well worth the expenditure in view of the immense saving of time.

Rates of Charges. Other charges were computed thus:

For merchandise: 10 cents per lb. for 100 miles.
For Letters: One cent per ounce for the same distance. A letter to London would be carried at the rate of a dollar. His experience was that as transportation became steadier with increasing support, the rate would even decrease.

In conclusion, the lecturer appealed for the support of the Government and of the British Empire generally in backing commercial aviation. More particularly could this support be evidenced by the provision of proper landing places and the provision of effective meteorological services.

After thanking Mr. Vaughan-Fowler for his interesting lecture, the Chairman said that the lecturer would be glad to supply further information on the subjects raised, on application to him either at the Kai Tak aerodrome or through the Secretary of the General Chamber of Commerce.

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